SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 334 SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1910. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEW COUNCIL

Transact First Business. E. P. Elsner Elected City Attorney.

The first council meeting of the new year was held Monday evening in the council chamber with all the newly elected city officials in their respective places. Mayor Allen Swope called the council to order. The councilmen are, Sherman Day, Samuel Hodapp, A. A. Davison, William Misch, Gottlieb Taskey, W. R. Day, and J. S. Mills. Ex-mayor H. R. Kyte and Ex-clerk Fred Everback sat besides their successors.

Minutes of the special meeting read and approved.

Upon call for ordinances or resolutions councilman Davison offered a resolution providing that the city clerk with the assistance of the city attorney prepare and submit to the council at their next meeting a statement showing:

1. The amount of each series of bonds outstanding; rate of interest each bears; date of maturity; purpose for which bonds were issued; funding or refunding.
2. Amount of notes; city orders or other obligations due from city and unpaid.
3. Description of real estate owned by city, except city building and city park.
4. Amount due from any person, persons or corporations, except taxes; contract or other terms of such obligation.
5. Terms of any lease or sale of any real estate existing between the city and any person, persons or corporations; date of such lease or sale and its duration, with payments or services rendered such lesee or grantee in discharge of obligation of contract. Resolution adopted.

Misch offered a resolution adopting the rules of 1905 until changed or amended. Adopted.

Mills offered a resolution to name Edward P. Elsner as city attorney. Sherman Day nominated J. H. Kamman. The councilmen voted to cast secret ballots, which showed that Elsner received four votes and Kamman three. Elsner was declared elected.

Mills presented an ordinance to borrow $12,000 at six per cent. interest, to defray the running expenses of the city. Rules suspended and ordinance passed after third reading.

Davison offered an ordinance making the appropriations for the various city departments as follows:

Improvements of streets and alleys including wages of that department	$ 5,500
Fire department	3,000
Police department	2,250
Garbage and ashes	1,500
Prisoners and their transportation	200
Stationery and postage	100
Printing and advertising	200
Interest on temporary loans	700
Water rental	6,500
Public lighting	6,250
Interest on bonded indebtedness	1,800
Contagious diseases	200
Councilmen and city officers	5,000
Incidentals	1,000
Public library	1,500
Total	$35,700

Rules were again suspended and ordinance adopted after third reading.

City clerk read the appointments of Mayor Swope which have been announced and are as follows: Chief of Police, J. T. Able; chief of fire department, Walter Everhart; street commissioner, Isaac Burreil; city engineer, E. B. Douglass; Board of Health, Dr W. M. Casey, Dr. J. H. Carter and Dr. G. O. Barnes.

The bond of J. T. Able, chief of police, was filed and approved. The bond is for $2,000 and is secured by local men.

The report of the county treasurer was filed showing that the sum of $16-494 95 was due the city in December.

Ex-treasurer Silas Schmitt made his final report covering the month of December, showing that the receipts for the month were $20,994.92, while the expenditures were $18,436.49, leaving a balance of $2.558.43.

The report of Ex-mayor Kyte for the year ending January 1, 1910 showed that 164 arrests had been made during the year. He turned over $480 in State docket fees; $30 in city docket fees; $6 for fines collected for violation of city ordinances, and $287 for fines.

The report of the Board of Health showed that during the month of December there were 13 deaths. He reported eleven cases of contagious diseases, eight of which were diphtheria and three typhoid fever. Sixteen births were reported.

The report of the city clerk as audited by the finance committee of the retiring council was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909	$12,227 52
Taxes collected by Co. treas.	36,641 67
Miscellaneous receipts	24,717 31
Liquor license	1,250 00
Mayor's docket fee	510 00
Officers' fees	99 00
Miscellaneous license	225 00
Dog license	113 00
Interest on deposits	128 21
Fines, ordinance violations	6 00
Total to Jan. 3, 1910	$75,918 81

EXPENDITURES.

Street improvement	$ 5,078 23
Salary	5,004 87
Police department	2,080 50
Fire department	3,255 79
Real estate	4,030 00
Light	6,021 09
Water	6,125 00
Garbage and ashes	1,650 00
Public library	1,617 84
Rebate of liquor license	1,403 79
Notes redeemed	29,000 00
Interest on notes	448 00
Funding bonds redeemed	2,500 00
Interest on funding bonds	125 00
Sewer bonds redeemed	1,500 00
Interest on sewer bonds	75 00
Interest on 1907 refunding bonds	700 00
Interest on city bld'g. bonds	600 00
Interest on 'city of Seymour' bonds	152 80
Incidental	375 88
Prisoners	156 43
Election	277 30
Stationery and printing	198 18
Sewer	820 01
Contagious diseases	164 58
Total to Jan. 3, 1910	$73,360 38
Balance on hand Jan. 3, 1910	2,558 43
Divided as follows:	
Sewer fund	$ 762 19
Special fund	1,165 99
General fund	630 25
Total	$2,558 43

BONDEDNESS INDEBTEDNESS.

City of Seymour 1907 refunding bonds	$20,000 00
City of Seymour bonds	15,000 00
City of Seymour bonds	4,000 00
Total	$39,000 00

Upon motion of Davison each claim was read and passed upon separately. The claims allowed were:

Ahlbrand Carriage Co., rebate of taxes	$332 80
Peter Forway, garbage	150 00
Mrs. A. W. Mills, cement	35
Carl Moritz, prisoners	1 00
Wm. Aufenberg, labor	4 80
J. F. Sierp, labor	18 00
Squire Wilson, labor	15 00
Seymour Chair Co., sawdust	1 80
Mrs. Constance, cleaning city building	6 00
Volunteer Freman	4 50
Silas Schmitt, postage	8 00
C. S. Mercer, printing	2 50
Seymour Gas and Electric Co	17 68
Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Co.	11 50

The bill of Wood and Jones, for legal service, for $100 was referred to the City attorney, upon motion of W. R. Day.

Application for night policeman were filed with the city clerk, and will be acted upon later.

Before closing Councilman Davison stated that the mayor should not be addressed as "Your Honor" when sitting as a presiding officer of the council. He said that appellation belonged to him when sitting as judge of the city court. Mayor Swope responded saying that, the mayor was commonly known as "your Honor" long before he ran for the office, but it would be satisfactory to him to call him "Plain 'Al.'".

Council adjourned to meet immediately upon adjournment as a board of service to organize the committees of the council.

The only work that was done last night, however, was the election of A. A. Davison as chairman of the board of public works, and J. S. Mills as chairman of the board of public safety. The board of public works will hold their first session Thursday evening.

DIED.

GLASSON:—William H. Glasson died Tuesday morning shortly before four o'clock, at his home about five miles northeast of this city in Redding township, after an extended illness. Age 52 years. He had been in poor health for almost a year. He took very much worse Sunday afternoon and suffered intensely till Monday morning, when he became unconscious and remained so till his death. He was born in Redding township in 1857, and lived there most of his life except a short time that he worked in Louisville. He was first married to a Miss Sweaney who died several years ago, leaving a daughter, who is now Mrs. Ellsworth Bittner, of Anderson. About eight years ago he was married to Mrs. Minerva Cox, who survives him. There are also three step-children: Ben Cox and Mrs. Joseph Gillespie, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Ranse Short, Jr., of Adrian, Wash All the children were with him at the time of his death except Mrs. Short.

The deceased was the son of William and Rebecca Glasson, and is survived by his mother and brother, Frank E. Glasson, who moved to Shirley, only a few months ago. The deceased was a member of Seymour Camp of Modern Woodmen.

Funeral services Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock, conducted by Rev. F. M. Huckleberry. Burial at the Glasson cemetery.

RITTMAN:—Hilda Rittman, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Rittman, died Friday at their home on the Brownstown road, three miles southwest of this city. Age 3 years 2 months and 22 days. The funeral services occurred at th residence Sunday afternoon at one o'clock and at the German Lutheran church in this city about two o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. Eggers. Burial at the Lutheran cemetery.

Elect Three Directors.

The Co-operative Building and Loan Association reelected the following directors at their business meeting Monday evening: Charles Cordes, J. G. Laupus and Joseph Andrews. The directors will hold a meeting on Friday evening of this week and elect the officers for the ensuing year. The report of the secretary showed that the association has done a good business during the year that has just closed and that the business for the year is much more than most people would suppose.

Electricity.

Simply because Benjamin Franklin associated electricity with lightning and that most people are more or less afraid of lightning electricity is believed to be a dangerous factor in fire hazards. This is not true, for it has been proved time and again that electricity causes fewer fires than a number of the other things about the house or office.

Have Berdon, the barber, shave you

U. V. L. Meeting.

Encampment No. 144, U. V. L. installed the following officers on Monday evening:

Col., N. C. Rucker.
Leut. Col., Harman Meyer.
Major, A. O. Moulder.
Chaplain, James Gasaway.
O. D., J. A. Reed.
Q M., T. B. Ridlen.
Adj., John Hunterman.
O. G., R. W. Irwin.
Serg. Maj., W. D. Boball.
Bugler, Alex Sweeney.

Comrad August Elsner was installing officer. After the installation ceremonies a splendid luncheon was served. During the evening an excellent program was given. Music was furnished by Miss Nellie Crane and Miss Gasaway. Several humorous recitations were given by Miss Grace Love, which were appreciated. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the dance by James Curry.

Tuesday Club.

The Tuesday Club met with Mrs. J. H. Carter this afternoon. The program given was as follows:

Versailles and the two Trianous; Louis Fourteenth and Marie Antoinette, Causes and effects of the French Revolution, Mrs. Shiel.

Discussion: Has not every station its duties as well as its privileges? Are not follies punished as severely as crimes. Leader, Mrs. Theo. Groub.

Music: The Marseillaise, Mrs. Sandau.

Buffon, Natural History, Comte and His Philosophy, Mrs. Smith.

Diderot, D'Alembert and the Encyclopaedia, Mrs. M. A. St. John.

Injured Improving.

Engineer Frank Walls and Engineer R. J. Conley, who are confined in the city hospital, continue to improve fromthe effect of their injuries received in the head end collision near Ft. Ritner on Monday of last week.

Mr. Walls sat up in a chair for a while this morning and it is thought Mr. Conley will be doing the same in a few days. It is still necessary to limit the number of visitors as perhaps more called than was best for them Saturday and Sunday. They appreciate very much the interest that is being taken in them by their friends and will be glad to have them all call a little later. They are being given the best possible attention and their immediate relatives call daily.

Walsh Case Up Tomorrow.

The case against John R. Walsh for misappropriating the funds of the Chicago National Bank, will come up in the United States Supreme Court Wednesday for final settlement. The latest report from Chicago is to the effect that when Mr. Walsh has made settlement with his creditors according to present plans he will still have between $600,000 and $750,000 left in stocks and real estate as the remnant of a fortune variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Thanks Patrons.

Having sold my coal business to Mr U. G. Miller, I desire to thank the people for a liberal share of their patronage and ask my patrons to accord Mr. Miller the same generous treatment. MRS. A. W. MILLS.

Attention Woodmen.

The funeral of Neighbor William H. Glasson will occur at the residence in Redding township tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock.

C. W. BURKHART, C.
GEORGE F. MEYER, Clerk.

C. W. Ford, of St. Louis, who is connected with the St. Louis Terminal Company, has returned home after spending New Years day with the families of Albert Dunihue and James F. Stephenson. He is the brother of John L. Ford.

Miss Blanche Huffman, of the city schools, has returned from a week's visit with relatives at Atlanta, Ga.

Administrator Appointed.

Jerry Anderson has been appointed administrator of the estate of George Cole, this having been made necessary because of the minor heir. The estate is supposed to be solvent. Mrs. Cole will probably continue to conduct the cigar and fruit store along the same lines as heretofore. This is a good stand and has been doing a good business for several years. Mrs. Cole has had considerable experience in the store and there is no reason why she could not conduct the business successfully.

New Emblem.

A new and very attractive Masonic emblem has been placed in position at the entrance of the Masonic Hall. The sign was designed and made by Alpha Cox and and Charles L. Kessler. It is in the form of the Masonic square and compass, and is one of the neatest signs in the city. At night the emblem is lighted with an electric light, and has a very attractive appearance.

Grand Jury Investigation.

Four young men were arrested at Bedford Saturday night on a charge of intoxication. In addition to the charges against them in the justice court, the four men will in all probability be summoned before the grand jury to tell where they got the liquor with which to celebrate. Another arrest was made Sunday night for intoxication.

Miss Neukom, who has made many friends in this city during the visits with her brother, Frank Neukom, and family, resolved to start the new year with a straight eye. Friday morning she underwent an operation for the eye and has been doing nicely since and suffering very little pain now. The doctor is very much pleased with the success of the operation and the progress of his patient.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. It invigorates the entire system and strengthens the kidneys so they eliminate the impurities from the blood. Backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles are all cured by this great medicine.

Engineer Thomas Shedrick, of E. Second street, who was injured in a head end collision near Lawrenceburg several days ago, continues to improve and will be able to get out in another week or two. His injuries were to his head, face, breast and left leg below the knee. He was injured by jumping on a pile of stone.

The long indoor life of winter makes the blood weak, the system easily catches cold and disease. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the greatest winter remedy; prevents colds and disease; keeps you well all winter. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

A home talent play will be given at North Vernon tomorrow night under the management of Floyd Stevens, who was formely connected with the Airdome at this place. Some of the young people from Seymour will probably go over to attend the performance.

During the long dreary winter months mothers become tired, worn out, can't eat, sleep or work. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the greatest blessing for mothers. Makes them happy, healthy and strong.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Mrs. Rebekah Elliott, of S. Carter street, underwent a surgical operation Sunday afternoon in one of the hospitals at Cincinnati. She rallied very nicely after the operation and it is hoped will be able to return home in about three weeks.

Builds up waste tissue, promotes appetite, improves digestion, induces refreshing sleep, giving renewed strength and health. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Just what you need now.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Miss Anna Hunterman, who went to Chicago a few days ago to make her home with her sister, has written back to her friends that she is well pleased with her new home.

Home Talent Play.

It is reported that some of the Seymour young people are to give a home talent play here at the Seymour opera house next Friday evening under the management of Albert Ross. They have been rehearsing for the past week. They will rehearse each evening this week in order to be ready for the performance on Friday evening. The play is being put on under the direction of Ray McDowell, who formerly traveled with the Burleigh-Cash Stock Co. Mr. McDowell himself plays one of the leading parts. The play is one suited to the holiday times. Others who have prominent places in the cast of characters are Miss Mabel Harris, Miss Mabel Smith aud Julius Teckemeyer. The people giving this performance have had some experience, and the production will no doubt be seen by a large number of their friends.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F, J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Shareholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank, of Seymour, Indiana, will be held at its banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, at 10 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

j11d J. H. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the new Building and Loan Association will meet at the Secretary's office, at 7:30 p. m., on Tuesday, January 4, 1910. for the purpose of electing nine directors, and the transaction of other business.

j4d HARRY M. MILLER, Secy.

Commissioners Met.

S. A. Barnes went to Brownstown Monday to attend the first meeting of the board of county commissioners for the year. The new commissioner, Mat Fleetwood, took his office and sat with the board Monday for the first time, having succeeded Samuel Carr, whose time has expired.

Shareholders' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the shareholders of the Graessle-Mercer Co. Saturday afternoon, January 15, at two o'clock at their office for the purpose of electing seven directors.

GEORGE PETER, Secy.
d21-28-j4d

Farm For Rent.

Good bottom farm on Jennings and Jackson county line, to right party,—200 acres.

TIP BARNES
306 W. 2nd St. Seymour, Ind.
d&wtf

Haymakers.

Regular meeting tonight. Installation of officers. All members urged to be present.

JACOB BALDWIN, C. of S.
CLYDE MORTON, C. of H.

No Advance.

There will be no advance in either soft or hard coal, Prices will remain the same.

j4d G. H. ANDERSON.

Engineer Herbert Durham, of the B. & O., has been working on a passenger run on the Louisville branch for the past week.

Fresh fish at Sweany's stand. 18dtf

The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Registered Pharmacists

Prescriptions Correctly Compounded

Phone Your Wants

Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

Mrs. Housekeeper
New Country
Sorghum Molasses
One Gallon
Jug and Molasses
Special This Week
60cts.
HOADLEY'S
GROCERY
SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET

DREAMLAND
TONIGHT
"Into the Shadow" and
"A Sticky Proposition"
Illustrated Song
"Watermelon Time"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.
Piano--Miss Edna Dobbins.

LET ME HELP YOU SAVE

Why pay more for Flour when you can buy our high grade Red Rose for 69 cents per sack. Every sack guaranteed.

25 pound bag Granulated Sugar $1.30.

Don't forget our Blue Ribbon Coffee, 18, 23 and 28 cents per pound.

Mayes Cash Grocery
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

AT THE
NICKELO
TONIGHT
"The Barrow Race"
"The Song of the Cradle"
ILLUSTRATED SONG:
"KEEP ON LOVING ME"
By Miss Mildred Adams

We Give You
Express Service
At Freight Rates
To and From
LOUISVILLE
I. & L. Traction Co.

THE REPUBLICAN

Jay C. Smith
Edw. A. Remy } Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR, - - - - INDIANA.

PARAGRAPHS.

—There are about 7,000,000 Filipinos inhabiting 300 different islands.

—Twenty million false teeth are sent to England from this country every year.

—Bees sometimes fly two miles from the hive and find their way back without difficulty.

—The fur trade of the world makes use of more than one million catskins every year.

—The walls of the lock of the Panama canal at Gatun will be reinforced with 7000 tons of rails.

—Electric engines will haul the ships through the Panama canal when the big ditch is completed.

—An English chemist says that half a million dollars may be made by anyone who creates a new perfume.

—In order to give the London policemen a day of rest each week it has been necessary to add 1500 men to the force.

—In southern Italy there are some twenty thousand persons (living in 10 villages) who speak the Greek language.

—Prof. John Cleland has retired from the chair of astronomy of the Glasgow university, after occupying it for 32 years.

—Last year $56,000,000 was spent by the railroads of the United States for crossties. The average price of the ties was 50 cents.

—Mrs. Asher Richardson of Ashetown, Tex., has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Ashertown & Gulf railroad.

—Liquid gas manufacture and commercial utilization in Bavaria and Switzerland is successful, according to a consular report.

—Among the latest activities of awakening China is to be a service of motor-cars across the Gobi desert to replace the tea caravans of old.

—After a long study of school children in London the Medical Record says, Dr. Harman finds nothing to show that good schooling hurts children's eyes.

—A German, Baron Tehernhausen, was the first sun cook. He began in 1687 to boil water, and in 1688 he had very good success in boiling eggs.

—During 1908 the 308 furnaces in South Wales, England, had an average pig iron production of 30,000, against 27,400 in 1907 and 15,000 in 1882.

—In the beginning of last century halibut emigrated to deeper and deeper water, until they are now caught in depths of 150 to 350 fathoms in deep sea valleys.

—Preparations are being made at Harpers Ferry to move the old John Brown fort from the Murphy farm, a mile or two from town, to the campus at Storer college.

—Germany has only 8,275 millionaires (in marks;) that is, owners of $240,000 or over. Of these "millionaires" Prussia has 5837, Bavaria 631, Wurtemberg 243, Baden 151.

—The success of the electrically illuminated baseball grounds at Cincinnati, O., has been so pronounced that it is now proposed to have football games as well on the illumined field.

—Rent, clothes, service, wines, beer, tobacco, all are cheaper in English than in American towns, and prices of meats, vegetables, bread, butter, poultry and eggs much the same.

—Lucerne is to be sole airship station for Switzerland, and a station house is to be erected at a cost of 700,000 francs. It is hoped soon to establish regular communication between that town and Friedrichshafen.

—Nearly 5000 frozen carcasses of pigs, sent all the way from Hankow, in China, for consumption in England, are now in process of passing the inspection of the port of London sanitary authority at Deptford.

—Tremendous was the drain on the horseflesh of the world caused by the Boer war. In that war England sent 339,-329 horses and 103,000 mules to South Africa, four times as many animals as the Germans took to France in August, 1870.

—In New York city alone there are more than 900,000 Jews, making the metropolis of America the greatest Jewish center in the world. The property holdings of the Jews in New York exceed $900,000,000 in the single item of real estate.

The Origin of Music.

According to the old Greek legend, as given in Apollodorus, music arose in the following way: The Nile, after an overflow, left on its shore a dead tortoise, the meat of which dried up, leaving nothing but the shell and the cartilages. These, in the hot Egyptian sun, were soon braced and contracted until they became sonorous. Mercury, walking by the river, happened to strike his foot against the shell, and was so pleased with the sound produced that the idea of a harp came to him. He immediately constructed an instrument in the form of a tortoise, and strung it with the sinews of dead animals, and so music was born.

Maine Mink and Otter Skins.

Maine fur bearing animals will be in demand this winter, as the prices for pelts are unusually high. A good mink skin will bring from $7 to $8, a darker fisher pelt is worth about $20 and a good otter skin anywhere from $15 to $30.

While there are other parts of the world that furnish more mink, otter and fisher pelts than Maine, many of these little animals are caught in this state every season. Fox skins are worth considerable in these days of fur wearing and a good one will bring from $3 to $5. —Kennebec Journal.

Killed by Highwaymen.

R. L. Reynolds, aged 35 years, of Clarinda, Ia., a traveling salesman for the Richardson Dry Goods company, was found dead on the pavement in St. Joseph, Mo. His trouser's pockets were turned inside out and his watch and money were missing. Reynold's body was found face down in a pool of blood. A bruise on the left side of the forehead and one on the nose indicated that the man had fallen or been struck in the face. The wound on the forehead looks as though it had been caused by a blow with a sandbag, and may have produced concussion of the brain.

Pinched.

Clem Wilson was on the verge of starvation for two days and a night last week. Clem was splitting up wood for winter on his land, four miles west of Bingville, Tuesday. It appears that just before he stopped work to eat his lunch which his wife had put up for him, Clem drove a wedge into a good-sized log and then sat down over the split and began to eat.

Clem says he was just starting in on the sixth hard-boiled egg when, for some unaccountable reason, the wedge flew out and the split in the log closed up suddenly, holding Clem a prisoner by the seat of his pants. Clem yelled as loud as he could, but the nearest house was over two miles away. Night come on with Clem still fast in the log, which was too big to carry. Clem says he would of cut the seat of his pants off, but he didn't even have his penknife with him.

By the next morning he was pretty hungry, and along towards afternoon he said he guessed he could of drunk a barrel of water. Along about 9 o'clock that night a happy thought struck Clem, and he unloosed his suspenders and managed to slip out of his pants, leaving them fast in the log. He says he was a blamed fool not to think of this sooner. Then he walked the four miles to Bingville with nothing on but his hat, shirt and shoes. It was a coolish-like night, too, but Clem at last reached home, entering town the back way. He went back to the woods Wednesday and pried his pants outen the log—Bingville Bugle ((Pittsburg Dispatch).

AGAINST SUNDAY PAPER.

A Clergyman Says It Invades Home, Displacing the Bible.

In a sermon in the Marble Collegiate church, New York, Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell expressed his intense dislike for Sunday newspapers. "There are between 1000 and 2000 people engaged on Sunday newspaper work in New York," said Dr. Burrell, while a reporter worked hard to "take" his sermon. "They say it is not the Sunday but the Monday newspaper which necessitates work on Sunday. What do you newspaper men take us for to think we will believe such things? I am credibly informed that, before it began its Sunday issue, one newspaper, the New York Tribune, never allowed any Sunday work in its offices. If there was no Sunday newspaper the work done late Saturday night would serve instead of that done on Sunday. Not only the pressmen and the printers and the editorial writers work on Sunday, but the Sunday newspaper makes it a day of commerce. The Christian businessman may go home to his Sunday rest, but if he puts an advertisement in the Sunday paper his goods are being discussed all over the city—his trade is doing its best day's work of the week. The Sunday newspaper invades the Christian home and displaces the Bible and religious periodical.

Heat of the Stars Measured.

M. Baillaud, director of the Paris observatory, communicated to his colleagues at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences the results of a ninvestigation made by M. Normann as to the heat of the stars. It appears that the coldest star observed is in the constellation of Perseus, with a temperature of 2980 degrees, and the hottest is in Taurus, with a temperature of 60,000 degrees. The sun, contrary to the usual presumption, is one of the coldest stars, since its temperature only reaches 5990 degrees; the temperature of the Pole star is given at 9800 degrees.

Army Show for London.

Next year London will witness a great pageant, organized on lines the magnitude of which will come as a surprise to the great metropolis itself. The first section of the pageant will depict the part played by the army in shaping British history. There will be scenes from British battles, and these will probably include such notable encounters as Crecy, Poictiers, Flodden Field, Hastings and Newbury. The second section will deal with incidents in the careers of British regiments. A number of famous regiments have already decided to take part.

Paintings Found in the Balkans.

Marcus Braun of New York, immigration inspector, hopes to secure for America a superb collection of paintings by old masters, which he discovered in the Balkans while on a tour of investigation. Braun says the collection includes works by Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez and twenty other masters. He asserts that he has proofs of the authenticity of the paintings and has an option on them. Braun explains the presence of these paintings in the Balkans on the supposition that they are "loot" taken by Turks on one of their frequent incursions into Europe.

"Man and Wife; Two Dollars."

Anxious to be married as quickly as possible, Miss Ida Scheid went to the courthouse at Springfield, Mo., with Claude O. Buckner and obtained a marriage license. They met a justice of the peace on the courthouse steps, and confided in him their desire. "Clasp hands," the squire said. They did. "Man and wife, $2," the justice whispered. The passing throng never guessed that the marrying justice of the Ozarks had tied a nuptial knot in record-breaking time.

Mme. Gadski to Live in New York.

Mme. Johanna Gadski of the Metropolitan Opera company and the concert stage, has taken steps toward purchasing a house in New York city. This is in direct refutation of the charge against foreign singers that they do not take interest in America and Americans beyond the amount of money which they garner from the box offices. The prima donna's new home will be situated on the upper west side.

Women and Polygamy.

"The women are more anxious for polygamy than the men are," said Bishop Spalding of Utah at a conclave of the Episcopal diocese in San Francisco. The bishop went on to say that polygamy in Utah has more recruits among the women than among the men, and that so long as woman suffrage prevailed in that state it would be utterly impossible to establish laws that would result in the abolition of polygamy.

The Government Sues for Fifty Cents.

The government has filed a formal complaint with the interstate commerce commission against the Phhiladelphia & Reading Railway company and the New England Navigation company, seeking to recover 50 cents unlawfully collected for the transportation of a sailor from Philadelphia to Newport and return. The amount paid was $9.

The Pullman Company's Earnings.

The annual report of the Pullman company for the fiscal year ended on July 31 shows gross earnings of $33,-801,155. The net earnings were $10,-948,201, or 10.94 per cent. on the capital stock. The surplus for the year after the payment of 8 per cent. on the company's shares was $2,949,000, raising the total surplus to $9,995,000.

Negro Lingo.

Senator Taylor of Tennessee tells of an old negro whose worthless son was married secretly. The old man heard of it and asked the boy if he was married. "I ain't sayin' I ain't," the boy replied.

"Now, you Rastus," stormed the old man, "I ain't askin' you is you ain't; I is askin' you ain't you is."—Troy Times.

The Only Escape

Golfer (to excited pedestrian, who has already been driven into by a couple coming in opposite directions)—Fore!

Excited Pedestrian—Orl right, guv'nor! You ain't got a rabbit burrow, 'andy, 'ave yer?—Punch.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

To the Fringed Gentian.

Fair blossom of the field, now autumn's breath
Blows chilly from the purple hills, and death
Lays thy loved sisters low, thine eyes of blue
Look through their fringes, white with frozen dew,
Up to the skies which in the mornings cold
Send messages to earth on beams of gold.

And those sweet messages I pray thee tell
To me, bright blossom that I love so well;
For, looking in thine eyes so deeply blue,
I feel thou art of flowers most brave and true.
That I may be like thee, wilt thou not share
The occult wisdom of the sky and air?

Earth is most wondrous fair these autumn days,
Yet one can never lift the veil of haze
That hides her face. Reflected in thine eyes
Alone I see the brightness of the skies;
Then, happy blossom, tell this day to me
The secrets which the sunbeams bring to thee!

"Trust on, though skies may not be always blue,
And clouds shut out the sunlight from your view,"
Is whispered low. "They who will watch for clouds
Shall find them, for Doubt's sable mantle shrouds
The heart that doth not look to heaven for cheer;
Turning toward Light, you sunbeam voices hear."

—Seraph Maltbie Dean in Union Signal.

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Christmas.

Less than seven weeks remain before Christmas. Within six weeks the packages of gifts that will be sent to relatives and friends in other states should be started on their journey. Have you given the matter a thought? Are you as fortunate as the woman who remarked to a friend the other day: "Well, all of my Christmas presents are bought or made and are laid away, ready to be boxed, addressed and forwarded."

We pay and pay dearly for procrastination. It is the thief of time and often the thief of our pocketbooks as well. This is especially true of our holiday gift purse. The woman who does her Christmas shopping early has a dozen advantages over the one who does not. She saves money, she saves time, she saves herself annoyance, she makes duty a pleasure, her gifts do not arrive a day late, her expenditures are distributed over a long period so that there is no unusual demand made on the family purse during December, which is always a month of heavy expense; she lightens by so much the burden of the shop-girl; she relieves the postal clerks' rush work; she gets just what she wants for each person on her Christmas list because she has had time in which to shop deliberately; she eliminates a great cause of worry; she does not make of herself a martyr to the season, and she contributes much to the world's depleted ante-Christmas stock of smiling good will.

It is too late, even now, to do holiday shopping to the best advantage. Prices are already being raised. Selection is limited. One must be satisfied with what is now on the market. You may wish to give mother or sister a tablecloth, but you remember that the "white sales"—the great linen bargain sales—are almost invariably held in January. You wish to give a dear friend some novelty and you remember that you saw "the very thing" you wanted priced "ridiculously low" last July, when the shopkeepers were offering all sorts of inducements to get people into their places of business. You can recall many things that you might have bought in the last few months for half of what is asked for them today. You begin to realize now that Christmas shopping should begin in January so that it will cover every bargain period of the year. This is the dollar-saving policy. It is the time-saving policy. It is, best of all, the worry-saving policy. If you can not adopt it this year, you can at least resolve to adopt it next year. And once it is adopted there is no question regarding its continuance. "I nearly collapsed from shock on the day after Christmas last year," said a fancy-work store clerk the other day. "A lady walked up to me and asked to be shown some patterns that she could work for next Christmas." This shopper may have carried her early buying policy to an extreme, but was her course as ridiculous as that of a majority of her sisters who make their holiday purchases after Thanksgiving?—Woman's National Daily.

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Woman—What Will She Be?

But in the last generation, a change has come over the spirit of Eve's dream. She is beginning to ask questions, questions about Adam, questions about herself. Is it necessary because things have always been one way that they must be forever so? asks Inez Haynes Gillmore, in Success Magazine. Is there any reason why Adam should always have the open life and she the closed one? Why does he continually beg her to be an inspiration to him and yet continually withhold the chances of development from her? Ought he to be the final judge, anyway, in matters that concern herself? And touching this matter of the so-called masculine virtues—are they really Adam's sole property? Is there after all any sex in virtue or vice? Is Adam omniscient? Has he not always patted her on the head for the possession of what was only negative virtue anyway? Has he not always praised her for the absence of vices that she has never had any opportunity to develop? Adam tells that women are naturally good because—well, because goodness is a womanly virtue. But in her secret heart Eve knows that she is no more "good" in that old sense, or in any new sense, than Adam. In fact, she is beginning to suspect that it is a very subtle business finding out what is "good" or "bad" anyway.

Suppose Eve should find that virtue and vice, abstract qualities of all kinds, are sexless? Suppose Eve should come to the conclusion that there is no sex in originality, inventiveness, creative impulse, perception of beauty? Suppose she should find out that Adam maintains the monopoly of these star-qualities only because he lives in an Adam-managed world? Suppose she were to find out that circumstance, not sex, develops them? Suppose it occurs to her to compel similar circumstance for her own growth? Suppose—

What was it the Man from Mars said? "It will not surprise me when she emerges from the vase, if she turn out not a dwarf, but a genie."

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Official Chaperon Aboard Ship.

The "official chaperon" has been evolved from the needs of the great American tourist. While the transatlantic voyage has become so short that it barely gives one time to recover his equilibrium and look about at his steamer chair companions (whom he does not wish to know), there are an increasing number of steamers which sail away from these shores each season, chartered for cruises to foreign lands. These carry hundreds of restless people, some in pursuit of health, some of information, while the majority seek diversion from the cares and stress of the business world. Strangers to one another, they have come together for a long voyage, and will have a common interest during the weeks on shipboard, and a more enjoyable time if they have at least a speaking acquaintance. This is especially true of the woman who travel alone, as many do nowadays.

Perhaps the chief duty of the official chaperon is to help people become acquainted. I call her the official chaperon for want of a better name. She is not a chaperon in the real sense, not being responsible for any one's conduct or money. Nor is she an assistant conductor, having nothing to do with the itinerary, nor should we call her the entertainer, for others lecture and the brass band plays. But she is so many other things that a very comprehensive title should be hers. Instead of being agreeable, with pay, and without any one's knowing her responsibility (as is frequent in hotels), she is put down in the prospectus as "a lady of education, culture and experience, who will accompany the party." So that gives her an official standing, and she may speak to people and they to her without being introduced. However, she is introduced, assisting the conductors in the reception given the day the ship sails. From that moment she is practically on duty, although daily office hours are announced when people may ask her questions. (But who can effectually limit the question asking propensity of Americans, especially when they travel?)

There are many agreeable features of this new business for women, but if you are seeking a place make careful note of the qualifications required. You mnst be a good sailor; you must be a woman of the world, accustomed to meeting people; you must be able to arrange the various social functions during the cruise; you must have a large supply of general information, especially about the countries visited; you must be able to give a lecture or two; you must know about clothing and climate and money in every port; you must visit the sick (if they wish to see you); you must always be good natured, patient and tactful. In fact, the larger word "diplomatic" expresses the most valuable characteristic of the woman who would become an official chaperon aboard ship. Everything that she has learned of life and people will help her in this capacity.

Some people who travel wish to be let alone, to rest or think or study or enjoy things by themselves. The majority of Americans, however, are social in their tendencies and democratic and quite willing to be friendly with their fellow tourists. But they are off for a change and a rest and don't want to have any responsibility, so they pay to have themselves and their baggage taken care of and to have some one tell them where they are going and what they are going to see and what they ought to know about it. No matter how well informed a person may be, he is more or less confused when he faces a new civilization every week or so, and the important facts about the places he is to visit can be most easily remembered when presented in a nutshell, which means by some other mind whose owner has boiled the information down to the nutshell size. And so just before reaching an unknown country an informal lecture about it is given and proves far more interesting than reading Baedeker.

During the cruise there are long days at sea when letter writing grows wearisome, and one has read everything from "The Simple Life" to "The Siren's Voice." There are long evenings when even the moon and the stars seem monotonous, as one lies in a steamer chair, wrapped like a mummy. It is for these evenings, when there has been no busy day ashore, that the official chaperon plans. It may be an evening of progressive euchre or bridge whist or a dance on the promenade deck. A musical club has been organized soon after leaving port and perhaps it gives a concert.

But probably the most interesting events during the cruise are the meetings of the travelers' club, when the places just visited are discussed and thus fixed in memory and delightful social surroundings. Every traveler sees things from his own point of view, and an exchange of impressions is not only entertaining, but gives one a breadth of thought sometimes lacking in a tourist who comes home with the world seen only from his own view.

Besides these regular features of a long cruise, the official chaperon plans some evenings of lighter entertainment, guessing contests, games, etc., and things suggested by unexpected happenings. One of the most amusing entertainments I recall was a mock trial, in which a passenger, whose arm was broken in a storm, sued the ship's company for damages. To those of us who had never been in court it was also instructive, as the proceedings were elaborately planned, with judge, jury, witnesses, etc. The man lost his suit, the judge deciding that the ship's company had not been negligent in planning for his safety, and "the kindness of the ladies had more than compensated for his sufferings."

Of course, our legal holidays are celebrated in foreign seas, and always furnish an evening's patriotism which makes us better citizens when we return home. The ship is decorated with flags of all nations, and many speeches are made and songs sung in memory of the "Sweet Land of Liberty."

The duties of the official chaperon aboard ship, you will see, are much like those of a hostess who seeks to have her guests become acquainted and have a good time. To the diplomatic woman who is willing to plan for the comfort and pleasure of others the place offers a delightful sea trip, an opportunity to learn something of other lands, and, incidentally, to add many names to her list of acquaintances and friends.—New York Tribune.

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English Women In an Ambulance Corps.

The Ladies' Mounted Ambulance corps, that has among its members only women of birth and education, is going strong, but recruits are still wanted for it. In time of war at home or abroad the corps would be ready to offer its services for the good of the country, and meanwhile the ladies who have joined it are perfecting themselves in first aid, riding, shooting, signalling and stretcher drill.

During the first six months after enlistment the corps devotes itself entirely to first aid and nursing subjects, and the attendance at lectures and classes is compulsory. Later shooting and riding are undertaken.—The Gentlewoman.

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Suggestion for Winter.

The routine of life in a small country town is relieved by a few happenings throughout the year, such as a church affair at New Years, a celebration on Decoration day, a picnic on the Fourth of July, one or two society weddings, perhaps two scandals and the arrival of ten new babies. Life in a small country place, however, is what one makes it and that is all that can be said of life in the city or on the farm or anywhere else. Any part of the world will seem dreary, lonesome and desolate if the individual is content with inactivity. You may even become tired of your little parties, your taffy pulling, the embroidery "bee" every Wednesday afternoon. Then why not do something else? Why not start a woman's gymnasium class this winter? Get a large crowd and hire a hall. Have music, singing, gymnastics and once in a while a little feast and "visiting day" for men friends. You will find that gymnastics are not only enjoyable, but very good for the health. Dumbells, the punching bag, the hurdle jump games and the like are all pleasant recreations for women. You can wear any loose summer dress and heelless slippers. Your outfit need not cost more than 50 cents. Charge $1 for membership cards and use the proceeds to pay expenses. As the winter progresses, you will find much to add to the simple programme, which will be vastly more interesting than too much embroidery work. Invite in everyone. Don't be "narrow," for after a little while you will all go the same road anyway. Where there is only a little handful of you in each town, arouse the spirit of "brotherly love and good fellowship" and have a good time. Too many small towns have 100 citizens and 50 different classes of people, making barriers none too conducive to sociability and every-day enjoyment.

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Passing of the Older Generation.

Mrs. John Jay has just died. Mrs. Jay had reached the ripe age of ninety, and for many years, until very recently, never missed her afternoon drive on Fifth avenue. Strangers always asked who she was, as she passed by in her old-fashioned English victoria, and dressed in the mode prevalent in the middle of the last century. She was a charming and gracious old lady, who in her heydey was a great beauty. Her husband, a member of one of the families so famous in our own history, was minister to Austria, and she was Miss Eleanor Field, daughter of Hickson W. Field, who was one of the merchants in the China trade when clipper ships sailed the seas, and brought to the new world the treasures of the Orient. There are now only two, as far as I can remember, of the boat-like, roomy and antiquated carriages still existing in New York. Mrs. Charles Stickney, who was Miss Hammersley, has one, and the Kingslands have the other. Mrs. Jay is the second of the little colony which still remains in that quaint neighborhood of Stuyvesant square, who has passed away this year. It means now that all the old houses will be torn down. Where the Fish mansion was, with its prim gardens, is now the huge hospital for women, given to the city by J. Pierpont Morgan, and in place of the home of Senator Evarts, just back of the Jays, there is a row of tenement houses. At the corner there still remains the brick residence of the late Rutherford Stuyvesant, who died this year in Paris, but it is doubtful if his widow will live in the gloomy old house in such an out-of-way corner of the city.—Vogue.

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Prof. Fisher on Diet.

With the passing of food fads and experimentation comes a resultant group of facts which the reader may take as trustworthy and a working basis for his own life and conduct. For example, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, an eminent authority, closely connected with Dr. Chittenden and Horace Fletcher in their experiments at Yale, publishes some conclusions of his which are well worth remembering. He finds, for example, that there is "a distinct benefit from thorough mastication of food when the mastication is done naturally and not laboriously, with the attention on the taste and the enjoyment of the food and not on the mere mechanical act itself." He goes on to say that "superior physical and probably superior mental working power comes from reducing the amount of protein. This means practically a reduction in the use of lean meat and eggs, especially the whites of eggs." He then cites the high physical endurance of many who follow a vegetarian diet. Nevertheless, he adds: "I am by on means convinced that a strictly vegetarian diet is better than a diet containing some animal and even flesh foods. On the contrary, there seems to be evidence that any exclusive diet is apt to exclude some valuable ingredient and that the safest course of the average man is to be moderate rather than extreme, although there seems to be no objection and maybe some advantage when one no longer craves flesh foods to omit them entirely." Here is a rational working plan from a thoroughgoing scientist. —Good Housekeeping.

A Scattering of Wealth.

Just prior to the departure of the Baltic from Liverpool for New York a young and well-dressed man who had been leaning over the rail gazing intently at the people below, suddenly plunged his hand in his pocket, drew out a handful of gold and silver coins and hurled them through the air to the landing. There was a lively melee and mixup by the porters, to the great delight of the passengers. The eccentric dispenser of wealth, said to be a young American millionaire, repeated the performance a number of times, to the increasing excitement of the crowds on the docks and landing stage. After the steamer left the porters counted £16 sterling ($90) of loot.

Docile Pigs of Portugal.

Pigs in Portugal are more docile than anywhere else in the world, said G. E. Thompson, F. R. P. S., in a lecture at the Royal Photographic society's exhibition. Instead of prodding and pushing the animals along the market women carry panniers filled with savory things that pigs enjoy, and the drove trots behind them without any trouble.—London Globe.

The Missing Link Is Found.

The Dordogne valleq, in southwest France, seems to have been the cradle of the human race. Within a year of the discovery of the so-called "missing link," another fossilized human skeleton of extreme antiquity has been dug up in the district. Experts declare these bones belonged to a man who lived at least 20,000 years ago.

Luggage Worries.

In England the arrival of baggage at its destination is purely a matter of chance. In Italy the rescuing of baggage is a game of skill. In France you are sure to lose the flimsy registration slip and get entangled in all sorts of red tape before you can make your baggage your own again.—Town and Country.

Hard-Won Harvests.

Cultivation of the soil under a climate like ours invariably partakes of the nature of a gamble. The manufacturer, as a rule, can calculate the risks he has to run, and, if he is an adept, avoid them. Not so the farmer. Forces utterly beyond his control may undo the best of his work.—English Country Life.

Forgot His Instructions.

The Gentleman at the Foot of the Stairs—Greatesh difficulty getsh here 't all. F'got whether you told me t' have two drinks an' come home at 11, or elevensh drinks an' come home at 2.—The Sketch.

Persian Brigand Still Active.

Though suffering from facial paralysis, Rakhim Khan, the notorious Persian brigand, is marching at the head of his horsemen in the direction of Ardebil, on the Caucasian frontier.

Suspends Executions.

Premier Moret has telegraphed the authorities at Barcelona to suspend the execution of all court-martial sentences until the cases can be examined by the government.

Advertise in this paper, and make your wants known to your home people.

AN IOWA DEER FARM.

Conducted by an Old Trapper Who Had Tried Wild Geese and Wolves.

Twenty miles southwest of Mason City, Ia., is the only deer farm in the west. It is operated by John W. Griggs, a hunter and trapper of pioneer days, who has a herd of 100 deer from which he yearly realizes a good profit.

Griggs' farm has been a zoological retreat for years. First he reared wolves, then wild geese, then antelope, then elk, and now deer. He began fifteen years ago with a pair of Virginia deer and has experimented with white tails, black tails and other hybrids, but the climate of Iowa has evolved a type of the northern deer as the breed hardy enough for all purposes.

Griggs pays as much attention to the breeding of the deer as the average farmer does to the breeding of his horses. This is necessary to prevent inbreeding, which means scrubs. The mating season is in November, the fawns are born in May or June and by fall the spots have all left the fawns and their normal coat of hair appears.

Deer in captivity breed as well as in the wild state. Young does usually give birth to a single fawn, but the older does usually have twins. Last year Griggs' thirty-five does brought him fifty-six fawns. These require no care.

The deer corral, which includes a large piece of woodland, is surrounded by an eight-foot woven wire fence, doubly strengthened as to posts. The natural food of deer is the green bits of the forest, but they can be taught to like corn, while alfalfa and clover are delicacies that appeal to their appetites.

Griggs markets yearly all the deer he cares to sell. For park purposes he gets from $25 to $30 each, while for venison he secures as much from a carcass, the antlers bringing in an average of $5 each. About the only losses come from injuries inflicted when a deer is frightened and from conflicts of angry bucks.

The Soiled Banker.

Leslie M. Shaw, ex-secretary of the treasury, was discussing with a correspondent a financial muddle.

"They lied," said the famous financier, "but, as with Hugh Ralston of Castana their lying was absurd.

"When I was in the banking business in Charter Oak there was a young coal heaver of Castana who courted a Charter Oak girl. His name was Hugh Ralston, and he pretended to be a banker.

"But one afternoon the girl happened to visit Castana, and she saw Hugh hurrying home for supper, as black as the ace of spades. He would have dodged past without speaking, but the girl held him up.

"'Why, Hugh,' she said, reproachfully, 'I thought you were a banker!'

"He heaved a kind of sigh.

"'Ah,' he said, 'we've had a terrible day of it today, cleaning all the ink wells.'"—New York Tribune.

Wins the Prelate's Prize.

Archbishop P. J. Ryan of this city owes the children at the orphanage maintained by the Altoona diocese of the Catholic church a treat of candy and they are impatiently waiting for him to return here so he can buy the best.

The archbishop, who was there attending the ruby jubilee of Bishop E. A. Garvey, was taken to the orphanage at Cresson by the bishop, and delighted the little folks with his famous stories.

"Why is a stick of candy like a horse?" he suddenly asked.

"I know," piped a bit of a lad. "'Cause the more you lick the faster it goes."

The joke was on the archbishop, and he graciously promised to send home the candy as soon as he returned home.—Philadelphia Record.

Princess Victoria's Wealth.

Princess Victoria of Wales, who has for the past few years suffered from nervous breakdowns, has been completely restored to normal health by her prolonged holidays in Denmark and Norway, where she lived the "simple life" with her sister, Queen Maud. The princess, who is known as "Her Royal Shyness," suffers acutely when she is compelled to attend a function with the King and Queen, and nothing upsets her so much as having to meet the stares of a crowd in the street. In London she often goes about shopping alone or with a lady-in-waiting, dressed very quietly in black and wearing a thick veil, and her chief delight is to cycle in the private grounds of Buckingham palace.

Parisian Politeness.

"That the French are the politest people on earth," says a New Yorker, who spends a bit of his time in Paris, "I have always been convinced; and a recent incident in a Parisian dentist's office accorded me additional confirmation of that belief.

"I entered the dentists anteroom just as a patient—an exceedingly woebegone expression on his countenance—was approached by an attendant.

"Whom, m'sieu," inquired the attendant, with the most sympathetic of inflections in his voice—"whom shall I have the misery of announcing to M. le Docteur?"—Lippincott's.

A Lesson.

In "Human Nature Under Fire" in Success Magazine, Will Irwin tells the following story:

The fire, not the earthquake, destroyed San Francisco. Few buildings really went down, and those were old brick structures of flimsy workmanship, or wooden houses half rotted by age. In the second story of such a building slept a middle-aged couple. The house settled gently forward, and out went the bed, all standing, onto the sidewalk. The wife sprang out of bed on one side, and regarded her husband on the other.

"Well!" she said, "this will teach you to wear a nightshirt in future!"

Sized Up.

"Yes," remarked the fat man on the rear platform, "I once refused to buy the site of Chicago for four clam shells and a quart of rum."

The tall passenger was silent.

"I could have bought the original telephone patents for eleven Mexican dollars and a brass watch," continued the fat man, "but I turned 'em down."

No response.

"You are not interested in my reminiscences, friend?"

"I am not," answered the tall man candidly. "I'm selling airship stock. You don't want any."—Washington Herald.

Harriman's Ambassador.

"Mr. Harriman, for all his wealth, was not purse-proud," said a New York broker, "yet he thought a lot of money. He used to tell with a good deal of sympathy, a story about the Russian ambassador to the court of Louis XIV.

"Louis XIV., playing cards at Versailles, dropped a franc on the floor and stooped to look for it. Then Mr. Harriman's Russian ambassador, who was very rich, said, with a scornful laugh:

"'Let me assist your majesty.'

"And he took out a thousand-franc note, lighted it and held it near the ground for a torch."—Washington Star.

Grinds His Own Meal.

"Pa, what is a dentist?"

"A dentist, my son, is a man who uses other people's teeth to feed himself."—Boston Transcript

NEW YORK EVERY DAY

The "thought wave," which was directed by the 3000 girl pupils of the Washington Irving high school in New York city against the board of education in an effort to obtain a new school building, has been effective. Until the girls took up the matter energetically and issued circulars calling upon all pupils to concentrate their minds upon the members of the board, "mentally commanding them to order the new school," the board of education had no intention of immediately considering the matter. But now the board has definitely ordered the immediate construction of a new eight-story high school building.

When Mrs. Ellen Sullivan employed a man of all work at her boarding house in New York city, she observed that he acted strangely, but she did not know that he was a maniac. He had been at work only a few hours when, under the pretense of showing her a leaking water pipe, he lured Mrs. Sullivan into the basement and there attacked her with an iron bar, inflicting injuries from which the hospital surgeons say she will probably die. On escaping from the house the man ran several blocks before being captured. Now he is in Bellevue hospital, where it is said he has been an incurable maniac for a long time.

Capt. W. M. Talbot, head of the Cuban Telephone company, who is returning to Havana after having purchased in Chicago a complete equipment for installing a modern telephone service throughout the island, predicts a great future for Cuba and says the country's prosperity is increasing. Capt. Talbot says that increased transportation and communication facilities have greatly aided in developing the country. Immigration for six months shows a gain of 72 per cent. He declares that the government is living within its income, as there was a balance in the treasury in October of more than a million dollars, and collections show a large increase over last year.

J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased at an auction sale a pamphlet of only thirty-pages, containing "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and "The Man That Was Used Up," by Edgar Allan Poe, paying $3800 for it. This is said to be not only the record price for a Poe volume, but the highest price ever paid for a book in America. The pamphlet is one of only two or three believed to be in existence and is a first impression. A traveling salesman purchased this pamphlet with a number of other old books from a widow in Dutchess county some time ago, obtaining all of them for 25 cents.

Zia Pasha, envoy from the new Sultan of Turkey, who is en route to Constantinople with his suite, states that he will give his sovereign a very fine report of this country. "President Taft," he said, "is a wonderful statesman and worthy of the great honor bestowed upon him by the republic. I have been particularly impressed by the hospitality shown me while at the capital, and I shall have many wonderful things to tell the Sultan upon my return to Turkey. The future outlook for my country is most promising.

Mme. Paladino, the Italian medium, has given several spook seances in the presence of her prospective manager and an observant gathering of newspaper reporters, but the results, so far, have been extremely disappointing. The prospective manager and his wife, who looked upon the performance from the box office point of view, tried to arouse some enthusiasm, but the "spirits" obstinately refused to help the medium along and, in the opinion of the unbiased representatives of the press, the show proved a regular Arctic "frost." If Mme. Paladino and her "spirits" do not accomplish more at the tests before the "scientific commission," it is dollars to doughnuts that her tour over the vaudeville circuit will be a sad disappointment to her as well as to her manager.

The North Pole sundae is the latest soft drink at a confectioner's on Broadway, New York city. It is served in a low sherbet glass and consists of ice cream, mousse and whipped cream piled in pyramid fashion. This is surmounted by a piece of banana about 2 inches high and covered with cream to represent snow. The whole is topped by a silken flag and it is served with a Cook-ie.

Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, has announced his retirement from the financial world, in which he has had rather a pyrotechnic career. He has resigned as vice president of the firm of B. H. Sheftels & Co., dealers in mining stocks and other curb securities, and has left New York city for his home at Ocean Park, Cal.

Resigning from the brokerage concern, Goodwin says in a letter to the president and board of directors:

"I find that the fact of my having been before the public in a professional way for many years has proved an incentive for sensational newspapers to continually undertake to put upon me personally the responsibility of every sensational fluctuation in the mining issues with which I have been identified. I also recognize that your company as well as my good name are suffering from unwarranted newspaper attacks."

"A Gilded Incubator" is what Henry Miller, one of the foremost actor-managers of the country, calls the New theater, New York city. The actor had just stepped off the Mauretania from his season in London.

"It won't do to bring over here a lot of foreign fancies. There is too much of it now," he said.

"Why, you can't uplift the drama in a gilded incubator. A lot of rich men sell boots in the daytime and at night they have nothing to do, so they say: 'We'll show people how to run a theater.' They dedicate their dining room ceiling to the drama and believe this gives them a right to pose as sponsors of the arts of this country."

Until late one night a group of New York's strongest capitalists were kept busy at the office of Nicolli, Anable, Lindsey & Fuller perfecting the organization of the new million-dollar Wright Bros.' Aeroplane company, of which Wilbur Wright was chosen president, and Orville Wright, Clinton R. Peterkin and Andrew Freedman vice presidents. The board of directors includes Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore P. Shonts, Howard Gould, August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Russell A. Alger, Robert J. Collier and Pliny Williamson.

Work of erecting the new plant, which will probably be at Dayton, O., will begin at once, and it is expected that the company will be able to deliver machines early next spring.

A rather amusing proof for the contention that honesty is often a conditional virtue was furnished the other day by a German sausage vendor. One night he found a gold watch which some belated and, probably, spirituously exhilarated patron had dropped at the sausage stand. The old German took the watch to the nearest police station and handed it to the lieutenant in charge. "I have no use for this watch," the honest finder said, "maybe you can find an owner for it. Now, if it had been a dog—." The sentence was never completed, for the lieutenant, who had just had his midnight lunch consisting of a Frankfurter sandwich, interposed at this point and complimented the old man on his honesty which, after all, was only conditional.

Among the great changes which have taken place in the Democracy in Brooklyn of late is the yielding of draw poker to pinochle. In the days of the late "Boss" McLaughlin dominoes was the vogue with the faithful. Then came the era of McCarren, who loved to sit with gloomy air behind four aces or a royal flush. Now has come the epoch of McCooey, and in the local clubhouse the molding of kings and queens, and packs and aces has become the popular pastime. The new leader is an expert pinochle player and this fact accounts for the change of fashion.

The poor consumers are always having their troubles and don't seem to be able to keep out of hot water for any considerable length of time. If the trusts do not raise the prices, strikes make life a burden to the consumers. So long as the strikes are confined to the makers of airships, automobiles or even tailors and hatmakers, it is not so bad, but when the butchers and bakers go on a strike, it begins to get serious. Now the sausage makers and the pie bakers have gone out and, unless the differences are adjusted, the people of New York will have neither pies nor sausages for the approaching holidays.

Going on the theory that the devil is sometimes painted blacker than he really is, a certain Baptist minister took it upon himself the other day to defend John D. Rockefeller against his critics. Throwing the cloak of Christian forbearance over the Standard Oil trust, so as to hide it from view, the minister spoke with enthusiasm of the oil king's latest gift for the extermination of the hook-worm. But, in working himself up to a high pitch of indignation against Mr. Rockefeller's critics, the speaker overshot the mark. He expressed the conviction that John D. would be remembered when his critics would be resting in forgotten graves. Evidently it never occurred to the charitable speaker that Nero, Herostratus, Catherine of Medici and Herod are also remembered, while their nameless victims are long forgotten.

TOBACCO IN AFRICA.

American Growers Will Have Formidable Competitors.

The rapid and successful development of the tobacco industry in Africa promises to be a formidable competitor of the growers in the bright tobacco belt of Virgina and North Carolina, according to the statements of the American Tobacco company and the Imperial Tobacco company, who have recently returned from that company.

Ernest W. Howard, who has been in charge of a large tobacco plant operated by the Imperial Tobacco company of London, at Blantyre, Central Africa, is here spending his vacation.

He says the success in the growing and the handling of tobacco in Africa has been phenomenal, and anticipates in course of time that the industry will grow larger and larger and enter into direct competition with tobacco raised in this section. All of the manual work in Africa is done by the natives.

"All of the modern methods," says Mr. Howard, "have been adopted, and the cost of production is reduced to a very small figure. Land is cheap and native laborers can be employed at from 75 cents to $1 per month." — Danville (Va.) Cor. Washington Herald.

Inconspicuous Watches.

Watches are now worn so inconspicuously that only their owners can readily locate them. School girls often have chatelaine sized watches framed in the inner side of a leather fob attached by a strong strap and buckle to the shirt waist belt and hanging as though intended to support a change purse. Frequently small watches are fastened to the wrist by means of narrow straps of leather run through metal eyelets set at either side of a nickel or gun metal case, and there are extension bracelets of German silver or filled gold which have tiny timepieces set in the top. These wrist watches are kept covered by the cuffs, as they are intended solely for convenience and rarely are of an ornamental character. Ball watches concealed or enclosed in fancy spheres are such tiny affairs that they may be attached to a long neckchain as a pendant, kept inside of a change purse or set beneath the flap of a handbag. These balls are usually of silver or gun metal and, despite the miniature proportions of the works, are reliable timekeepers.

Praise for the Eternal City.

In a lecture before a Chicago Sunday afternoon club, Dr. Frank Crane spoke of Rome as follows: "To go to Rome is to go home; we visit other cities to see what they are like; at Rome we visit our dreams. In Rome you see your own soul writ large, every possible goodness and meanness exaggerated. No man, save one, in history ever impressed himself on the world so much as Julius Caesar. The most comfortable time to visit a hot country, whether Rome, Mexico, or Palestine, is in the summer. There are more mistaken notions about modern Rome than about any other city. Every orthodox prejudice about it is wrong. Rome is healthier than London. New York is hotter in August than Rome. There is more danger from typhoid fever in St. Louis than from Roman fever in Rome. Rome has the best natural water in Europe. It costs less to go to Rome than to California. From Rome we get our civilization, our laws, and our religion."

One Penalty of Greatness.

The assassination of Prince Ito at Harbin seems to bear out the old rule that the fanatic's knife or bomb most often strikes either when it should not or whom it should not. Such broken information as has come to us out of Korea since the Japanese investment has represented Prince Ito as the one Japanese statesman most concerned in mitigating the rigors of the foreign domination at Seoul. If that was the case, the death of the veteran statesman at the hands of a Korean patriot falls akin to the assassination of President Lincoln by a southern sympathizer, or the assassination of Alexander II. of Russia on the eve of his granting a constitution. Not even an attack on the life of the Mikado would have roused the world at large as will the unhappy death of the best known and most gifted of Japan's statesmen, the one whose life has been most closely bound up with his nation's rebirth and imperial growth—New York Post.

Uneasy Over Finland.

Much uneasiness prevails as to a possible rupture between Russia and Finland. It seems impossible with the Plehve and Bobrikoff regime still fresh in the memory of the Czar that he could allow himself to be inveigled into another Finnish imbroglio. There are many Finns and Scandinavians in America, and if they do not wish to have Viborg, with its 500,000 Finns, being taken from the Grand Duchy and being annexed to Russia they will do well to make vigorous demonstrations against such a high-handed violation of the Finnish constitution. The Russian finance minister strongly opposes annexation, knowing that if Viborg is torn from Finland it will be almost impossible to raise another Russian loan in Paris or London.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Friends of John G. Hoffman, aged 68, a retired manufacturer, who lived alone in a snug little home in South Norwalk, received a summons from him Thursday that he would like to see them. They went to the house and found the old man awaiting them. They observed that he had swept the walks, tidied up the rooms, dusted the furniture and had everything as neat as on Sundays.

"You're all dressed up, John; what is that for?" he was asked.

"Yes, I'm going on a journey," the old man replied. "I want to leave the home in good condition and look well myself, too."

Then he told them he had a premonition he was going to die. He said he was not ill, but that he suddenly had become cognizant of the fact that his end was approaching swiftly. Well-intended jests were tried in the belief that Hoffman was depressed, but his smile of quiet resignation had more of courage than melancholy in it. His friends became much impressed as he took a chair and settled himself in a comfortable position, meantime bidding each of those farewell. They observed that he closed his eyes, and took it for granted he was wearied by the exertions of preparing the house for their reception. After ten minutes a lifelong friend stepped forward and laid his hand on the old man's shoulder. There was no response. He was dead.

Five desertion cases were before the court in Doylestown, Pa. In one case the wife of Samuel P. Diehl of Perkasie left her husband's home on September 22, and testified this morning that potatoes were the only thing in the house to eat. The husband, on the other hand, contended that he always provided what his wife wanted, but that she usually refused to tell him what things were needed. Judge Stout ordered a continuation of the case until April 10, 1910, and that Diehl in the meantime pay $4.50 a week toward the support of his wife and two children.

Amy F. Goodman, an artist from New York city, and her husband, Henry V. Goodman, a musician, formerly of New York and now in France, were refused a divorce in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by Judge Fullerton. He said that the mere fact that two people, after an ill advised and ill considered matrimonial alliance, have become tired of each other and desire an opportunity to make another experiment, is not sufficient ground to warrant him in granting a divorce. The wife had also stated that she would not live with Goodman on account on his drunkenness, which Judge Fuller found neutralized the apparent desertion.

The Beech Creek passenger train leaving Williamsport, Pa., at 7:20 the other morning struck and killed a two-pronged buck in a cut at Panther Run. It was carried to Snowshook, where a game warden dressed it, and it was sent to the Lock Haven hospital.

That a dog when mad may become docile and act as if in normal good health is a fact over which the managers of the Children's Home at Montclair, N. J., are much troubled. A very small dog from the street entered the playground of the home and romped with the children. Finally he bit 4-year-old Marion Lake on the arm. The pup seemed instantly penitent and quietly let the gardener carry him to a far corner of the playground and tie him there. The other children, sorry for the animal's plight, carried food and water to him. He lapped the water eagerly. The children let him lick their hands and in every way he behaved like a dog that was all good nature. But a policeman came along. Orders have been that every unmuzzled dog at large must be killed. There was nothing to do except to despatch the children's playfellow. When the officer heard that a child had been bitten he cut off the animal's head and it was sent to the Research laboratory. The examiners reported that the dog had the rabies in violent form. That report frightened the managers of the home. They were not reassured until they had examined every child who had been with the dog and found no scratch or other mark of contact on any of them. The bitten girl will receive the Pasteur treatment.

Joseph and Salvato Dorio quarreled in a saloon in Bayonne, N. J., and going out into the street continued the dispute. At Twenty-second street and the Boulevard Joseph drew a revolver and shot Salvato through the cheek. The bullet was flattened against one of his teeth. Joseph ran, and Salvato, taking the bullet from his mouth, threw it after the fleeing Joseph, crying: "Here, take your bullet with you; maybe you can use it again."

Salvato had his wound dressed and then caused Joseph's arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bernard of Middletown, N. Y., have just received their fourth set of twins. The recent arrivals are daughters. Three sets of twins are living, a pair of daughters having died last spring. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard now have ten children, the eldest of whom is 14 years.

"Oh, you 13!" exclaimed Abe Lake of Mercer county, a 26-year-old convict serving a thirteen-year sentence in the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., for assaulting his sister-in-law, when he received his pardon Saturday from acting Gov. Cox.

"I knew it, because it was the thirteenth," continued the man in whose career the figure 13 had worked wonderfully. Lake is the thirteenth child, was tried and convicted on the 13th, sentenced for thirteen years, received at the prison on Friday, the 13th, was pardoned on the 13th and had to his credit in the convict's fund $13.13.

His alleged victim committed suicide thirteen months ago. The pardon was secured by Auditor James.

Alfred Husk, 66 years old, Newark, N. J., died of blood poisoning resulting from a wound received in the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. The wound did not trouble him after he had undergone treatment for three months until recently Then the blood poisoning developed and caused his death.

A. J. Johnson, a shoe salesman of Denver, has had the police force searching Salt Lake for his bride, who until a few days ago was Miss Mabel Cronsen of 2321 Welton street, Denver, a telephone operator. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson started to Salt Lake on their wedding tour. At Ogden the groom retired to the smoking room and on returning to his sleeper section found a man conversing with his wife. Supposing that the stranger was one of her acquaintances, Johnson went back to the smoking compartment and did not look for his bride again until the train arrived in Salt Lake. Then he looked in vain. Mrs. Johnson had disappeared and his luggage was also gone. In telling his story to the police the anxious husband put forward the theory that his bride, being very near sighted, had been deceived by a man who impersonated him.

Consul Wins a Promotion.

Lucien Memminger, now vice consul for the United States at Naples, is in Washington on leave, and his friends are having fun with him because he wears the honor of having been the man who collected for this government the only $5 it earned during the last fiscal year at the American consulate at Boma, Congo.

A few days ago the report of the auditor of the state department was printed, showing that in the last year the consulate at Boma cost the government $6545 in salary and expenses, and the net revenue from it was $5.

"Well," said Memminger, the other day. "I was the man who collected all that revenue."

"What was it for?" he was asked.

"Oh," he explained, "for witnessing a marriage certificate, invoicing a shipment of rubber and a few other services of that sort."

Mr. Memminger is too modest to explain that he did valuable work for the government at Boma, as he was there on a secret mission from the department of state. As a result of his work, he was promoted to his present position at Naples.—Washington Times.

MOURNING FOR MEN.

The Period of Wearing It Is Shortened and It Is Less Conspicuous.

Whether we approve or not, it is undeniably true that the period of mourning is being shortened, and the evidences made less conspicuous than in the years of the past. Only rarely nowadays do men wear emblems of grief for persons outside of their immediate family.

First mourning for a wife covers a year, and for other relatives six months. During the first period only black and white effects are permissible. The scheme calls for deep hatband, white shirt, either plain or with black stripes, and black suit, overcoat, waistcoat, half hose, gloves and shoes.

The second period of mourning lasts six months for a wife and three months for any other relative. In this time gray is correct and the mourning band is not worn on the hat. Black and white effects as well as gray are allowable.

The brassard or sleeve band is in exceedingly bad form. It originated in England.—Haberdasher.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The first steps have been taken for the annexation of all the cities across San Francisco bay and the formation of the greater Oakland, which, in turn, will ultimately be united with San Francisco, forming one great city on both shores of the bay. Seven suburban towns back of Oakland and Alameda, containing an area of 60 square miles and having a waterfront of 25 miles, decided to become part of Oakland, and the city of Oakland voted to issue bonds for $3,000,000 for a new city hall, fire and police telegraph building and harbor improvement. This annexion of suburban districts is the first step in a plan to unite Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, and thus form a big city, the terminal point of three transcontinental railroads. Alameda county will be divided, and the southern half will have a county seat at Niles.

An effort is being made by the Native Sons of Truckee, Cal., to raise funds to erect a monument to the ill-fated Donner party on the shore of Donner lake, in High Sierra. The monument will cost $5000, and $3500 has already been obtained. An appeal will be made for gifts from all native sons. The Donner party was caught by snow in crossing the mountains to California, and many perished from starvation before aid could reach them.

Pardon M. Bowen, one of San Francisco's pioneer merchants, died at his Alameda home. Bowen founded the grocery firm which is now Goldberg, Bowen & Co., the largest retail grocery house in the city.

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

A Jewish labor hall is about to be erected in Leeds, England.

The women clerks in Leavenworth, Kan., have formed an organization.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has taken a decisive stand in opposition to local option.

Oklahoma City has started a movement to secure the convention of the International Typographical union in 1912.

The Steam Engine Makers' society of Great Britain has 13,000 members, with a bank balance of $425,000.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is doing good work in undertaking to limit women's working hours to ten hours a day.

The Cooks' Helpers' union of San Francisco is to start a campaign against Japanese in all hotels and restaurant kitchens.

The Legislature of California has passed a law making the unauthorized wearing of a union button or display of a union card a criminal offense.

Market Prices of Human Hair.

Buyers of human hair do a large business in Belgium, Brittany, Holland, Germany, Austria and even in Japan. Agents are continually searching those countries to obtain the best supplies, consequently the market prices vary widely. It is the girl of Brittany who furnishes the greatest supply of hair to the dealers. The buying and selling are conducted chiefly at fairs, although much bargaining is done privately in the villages. The agent or cutter takes up his quarters and displays a highly colored handkerchief tied to a walking stick or fastened from one window to another. Women who are willing to sell their hair are thus acquainted with the agent's whereabouts, and as payment for their tresses may receive a piece of cloth or a gaudy petticoat worth, perhaps, about two or three shillings in English money—50 or 75 cents. And the agent would get anywhere from $100 to $200—according to the color, texture and general beauty—for a pound of the best hair.

Trouble Over a Perquisite.

There is trouble at the Washington Heights hospital, New York. It is customary in many cases for life insurance company agents to ask a hospital doctor for his signature to a paper certifying that a client of the company has died, and the agent is authorized to tender a $5 fee. This fee, it is said, was given to Miss M. E. Martyn, superintendent, after Dr. Jacobs had signed such a paper. Miss Martyn said she would turn the money into the hospital fund. Dr. Jacobs objected, saying it was a matter of principle, as doctors in other hospitals were permitted to accept such voluntary fee, and he should not be discriminated against. Next day Dr. Jacobs refused to sign another such paper, and the trouble began.

Gates to Buy Out Trust?

John W. Gates' oil concern, the Texas company, has filed at Austin, Tex., an amendment to its charter increasing its capital stock from $12,000,000 to $18,000,000. It is reported that the additional capital will be used to purchase the Texas holdings of the Waters-Pierce company, the Standard Oil subsidiary, which is to be sold at receivers' sale to satisfy a judgment obtained by the state for violation of the anti-trust laws.

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Miss Myra Kelley, the inimitable depicter of the polyglot school children of the metropolis, is out in a paper reprinted by the international conciliation committee, in which she demonstrates that the public schools are the one thing that the immigrant meets with in this country that does not terrorize. The immigration authorities, the board of health, the police department, the street cleaning department, all make demands and threats that the newcomers cannot comprehend. "In sharp contrast to all these ogres the board of education shines benignant and bland. Here is a power making itself manifest in the form of young ladies, kindly of eye and speech, who take a sweet and friendly interest in the children and all that concerns them. Woman meets woman and no policeman interferes. The little ones are cared for, instructed and kept out of mischief for five hours a day." Doctors attend them, nurses wait on them, and the teachers sit down beside the mothers and take counsel with them. Pretty soon the children are reading the American newspaper to their parents, and the whole family come to understand what is meant by "our glorious American institutions."

Curacao, that old aristocrat among cordials, may be used in a number of ways. It adds a new flavor to a whipped cream pudding sauce, which is prepared as follows: Pour a pint of rich cream, that can be easily whipped, into a basin set in a pan of cracked ice. With a thin wire eggwhip beat the cream, slowly at first and then faster, until it is a stiff froth. Do not use a round motion, but a side to side movement. Sweeten the cream as you whip it with two ounces of powdered sugar, or less, if you prefer; then add a gill of curacao and beat well for five minutes. Place the china bowl containing it on the ice, to stand undisturbed until ready for serving. Then lift out the fluffy mass and pile it in pyramidal form in a crystal bowl and send to the table with the dessert.

A lemon sherbet flavored with curacao is refreshing. Add a large tablespoonful of curacao to a pint of frozen sherbet. Mix well, and serve in sherbet glasses.

Nuts are a great help to the housewife who likes to have a variety in dishes and at the same time studies food values. Nuts are not only nutritious but exceedingly tasty. Added to a fruit salad they are delicious. For dressing up a custard or dessert of any kind made with gelatin nuts are very acceptable. A simple vanilla blanc mange, to which a cupful of chopped nut meats is added, will be a much more pleasing dessert than the same dish without the nuts.

Dates and raisins, too, can be used to advantage. Either goes well with the morning cereal. For this use the raisins should be seeded and plumped by plunging them in boiling water for a moment or two. This greatly improves the flavor of the fruit. Figs may be used similarly with a cereal. It is well to consider whether dates or raisins will not make a desirable addition to a salad, or to a dessert of rice, tapioca, cornstarch or gelatin.

There are certain healing agents that every woman should have on the family toilet table, for they will often cure cuts and bruises in a short time. Among these beneficial lotions is spirits of camphor. It is a strong astringent, as well as an antiseptic, so that it heals, both by cleansing and drawing the flesh together. A drop of the liquid applied several times a day to a cold sore will make it disappear in a comparatively short space of time. The application will cause smarting, but the sting lasts only for a few minutes. Spirits should always be put on such a sore at night, so that it will act uninterruptedly on the tissues for hours.

Gum benzoin has many of the same properties, and for fever blisters will act as a substitute for spirits of camphor. It will not, like the spirits, have any efficacy for local cold or rheumatism. Two or three drops of tincture of camphor on a lump of sugar is said to aid in destroying a cold, the dose not to be taken more than three times a day. Certainly inhaling the spirits will aid in clearing the nasal passage in cold, and is refreshing for headache, both to smell and to apply locally. For headache a teaspoonful may be put on a cloth that is then went in hot water and tied over the head.

Two parts carbolic acid to ninety-eight parts water makes a mouth wash that is healing to the gums. Ten drops in half a pint of glycerine and rose water softens the skin wonderfully if it is chapped. A cut should always be washed with a weak solution of the acid, as should a bruise, if the skin is broken.

Lime water is another simple home remedy for scratches and sores. In eruption of an ordinary character it may be used for bathing, the lime being soothing as well as healing. Mixed with raw egg beaten, it is an excellent shampoo for the scalp when dandruff or soreness exists.

To use up cold halibut or other white fish, remove the bones and flake it and arrange it in layers with bread crumbs and seasoning in a buttered baking dish. Cover the top with buttered crumbs, turn in hot milk to moisten sufficiently, sprinkle grated cheese over the bake.

Boston to Battle with Disease.

Boston wants a doctor to fight tuberculosis. Mayor Hibbard has asked the government for the loan of an expert from the marine hospital service or from some other federal medical bureau. The names suggested by him were: Dr. Heiser, now in charge of the health department of the Philippine islands; Dr. Blue, who drove the bubonic plague out of San Francisco last year; Dr. White, who cleaned up New Orleans of yellow fever; Dr. Cofer, who established the quarantine and medical system in the Hawaiian islands. Boston, like New York, has had a great accession of foreign population in the last few years, and with the foreigners have come epidemics of contagious diseases, and more especially a large increase in consumption and other diseases of poverty and overcrowding. When Boston finds the expert she wants he will be put to work reorganizing the health department.

Cardinal Gibbons Stops a Street Fight.

Cardinal James Gibbons, while taking his usual evening walk in Baltimore, beheld two newsboys engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight. Men, women and boys witnessed the struggle and made no attempt to interfere, and the cardinal made his way through the crowd of spectators and laid his hand upon the shoulder of one of the little combatants. The look on the cardinal's face brought the ragged newsboy's hand immediately to his cap, which he doffed respectfully, whereupon the distinguished churchman remarked kindly: "My son, wait until you have grown up to be a man before you indulge in manly sports." The cardinal resumed his stroll as the boys whose fight he had so quickly ended ran away in opposite directions.

Big Haul by Thieves at Rawhide.

The record in the way of ore robbery was broken at Rawhide, Nev., when eighteen sacks of concentrates valued at $16,000 were stolen from the wagon on which they were loaded and which was to convey them to the railroad point to Fallon for shipment to the smelter. Great care was exercised that no one should know of the value of the sacks and the owners of the rich shipment were dumbfounded when they learned of the daring robbery. The sheriff deputized a party of citizens to search all abandoned shafts and workings in the hope that the missing treasure could be found. This plan failed to solve the mystery and several cabins and high-grade caches that have been under suspicion for some time were broken into and searched.

CARE OF OLD GLASS.

Antique glass which does not require mending but is dim and lusterless may be made to shine and sparkle once more if it is washed in water to which a little ammonia has been added.

Soapsuds spell ruination to crystal ware, while drying it with a duster only serves to dim it still more. After having rinsed and left it to soak in ammonia water, using a soft brush if the glass is cut into facets and the dirt has caught in the squares, the article should be placed in a box and covered with sawdust. After an hour it will be found that the wood dust has dried the glass and given it a bright luster.

The old fashioned cut crystal decanters which are so much used nowadays becomes almost hopelessly discolored when they have held old port or any wine which leaves a deposit. To clean them an old fashioned remedy is that of finely chopped potato skins with which the decanter should be filled, and a cork inserted in the mouth in place of the stopper. This should be left for three days for the skins to ferment, when it should be well shaken, emptied and rinsed with clear water. The decanter should either be reversed and left to drain for a day or two or may be dried more expeditiously at the side of the stove.—London Evening Standard.

THE PRINCESS CAME.

The first instance of the Kaiser's revolt against the stringent rules of court etiquette began on the occasion of his last visit to Vienna, when all the exalted and distinguished guests invited to a state banquet in the imperial palace there were assembled preparatory to going to table.

Glancing around the brilliant assembly the Kaiser missed the Princess Hohenberg. Walking up to the Austro-Hungarian heir presumptive (speaking in the second person) he said: "Where is thy wife?"

The archduke was somewhat embarrassed by the question and replied: "Surely thou knowest that my wife is regarded here as a lady of inferior rank." Then ensued the Kaiser's rejection of court etiquette. He exclaimed impulsively, "But no, thy wife must be here!"

In accordance with the Emperor William's express desire and after his host, the Emperor Francis Joseph, had given his assent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand left the royal palace and drove to his own residence to fetch his wife. The whole company waited until he returned, bringing his wife with him.—London Standard.

A Rabbi Dies of Overwork.

Rev. Joseph Mayor Asher, rabbi of the congregation of Orach Chaim, New York, and professor of homiletics and biblical exegesis at the Jewish Theological seminary, died at his home, 61 East Ninety-third street, yesterday afternoon. A weakened heart, due to overwork, is assigned as the cause of death. For several years Dr. Asher has delivered on an average sixteen sermons and lectures every week.

Beside his church work and seminary lectures, he had been delivering lectures in Philadelphia and Baltimore every week. In the hope of recuperating his strength Dr. Asher went to Europe last June. He became worse while abroad and hurried back, reaching his home about four weeks ago. He had been confined to his bed since then. He was 38 years old.

Job's Afflictions Paled.

Leanora O'Reilly, the vice president of the Women's Trade league, was praising this organization's work in New York.

"And it has a great future before it," she said. "I have no doubt that a century hence the members of the league will regard the woman of today as we now regard the farmer's wife of the early '40s.

"A Maine deacon of the early '40s was talking to the minister. He sniffed and whined:

"'Oh, yes, Job suffered some. I ain't denyin' that, parson. But Job never known what it was to have his team run off and kill his wife right in the midst of the harvest season, with hired girls wantin' $2.50 a week."—Philadelphia Record.

Town Succeeds to Dog's Heritage.

By the death of a poor dog who responded to the name of Bibi, and who was killed by being run over at Nuits-Saint Georges, in the Cote d'Or, the town is enriched to the extent of £5 a year. The tragedy, common enough, observes a Paris contemporary, among pedestrians, whether of two or four legs, would have passed unnoticed had not Bibi possessed means. Bibi formerly belonged to a person who lived at Nuits. On his death he left about 15,000 francs to his town, charged with certain conditions. Bibi had during his lifetime assigned for his keep 120 francs a year in terms of the will. By the dog's death the town now succeeds to the principal sum, represented by the annual interest of 120 francs.—London Globe.

Wine of 1855 at Wedding.

Mrs. Edith Marie Chappell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Chappell, and Washington Kyle Sheffield were married at New London, Conn., in the chapel of St. Mary's convent by Rev. David R. O'Donnell. A bottle of Maderia, taken to and brought back from the Arctic circle on the whaleship Resolute in 1855 and presented to the bride's father, was drunk in toasts at the wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield have started for Belfast, Ireland, to spend their honeymoon with the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Thomas Hilliard.

Carpets Made of Paper.

In Halmstad, Sweden, Pontas Holmstrom is about to start a spinning mill for making yarn out of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France. So far the manufacture of rugs and carpets seems to be the best practical use of this new paper yarn. It is said that people in Sweden, especially in the provinces of Ostergotland, are already making carpets with paper weft. Narrow rolls of paper tape are used, but this of course is not spun.—London Globe.

Good Sport in Alaska.

Baron Rudolph von Guttmann of Vienna, who has shot big game in all parts of the world, says the sport in Alaska is more interesting than in Africa, where he has had much experience. He killed seventeen large walrus. The longest tusk he secured measured 4 feet 2½ inches. Plenty of bear and mountain sheep were found along the mountainous coast.

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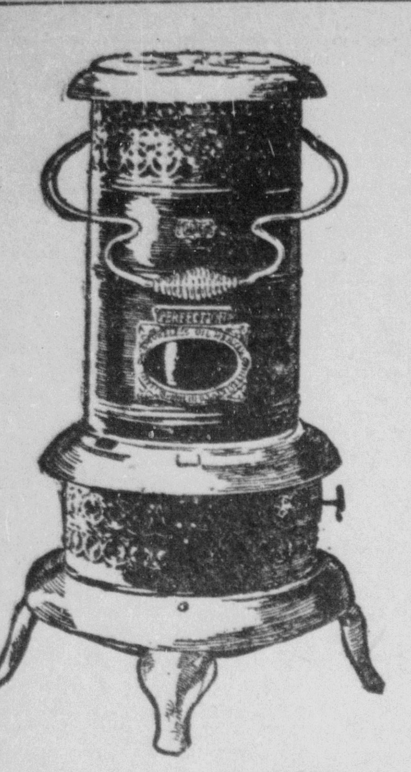

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Automatic Smokeless Device

which makes smoke impossible, even when the heater is handled by a novice. Permits instant removal for cleaning.

There is no danger of turning the wick too high—this automatic smokeless device prevents it.

This means a perfect, odorless, smokeless heat that carries comfort, cheer and satisfaction.

Beautifully finished in Japan or Nickel—no cast iron to break—legs, base and top stamped out of one piece of steel—damper top—aluminum metal window frames that heat will not tarnish—handle never hot. Made in various styles and finishes.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25
One Month	45
One Week	10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance	$1 00

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1910

THE new city officers who were installed Monday have begun a term of four years. The record they make depends upon themselves. Each one has taken an oath of office which should be kept to the letter. No amount of pressure should induce them to deviate from the course prescribed by the law of the state and ordinances of the city. No citizen should ask a public officer to do anything as such public officer that has not the full sanction of law. And no pubiic officer can do his full duty as a public servant and countenance law violation of any kind. The mayor and police chief who now win and hold favor with the majority of the people are men who stand firmly for obed ent citizenship.

A WEAK WOMAN AND HER STORY

In Floral, Ark., Lives a Lady Who Feels That Her Strength Was Restored by Cardui.

Floral, Ark.—"I must speak a good word for Cardui," writes Mrs. Viola Baker, of this place.

"About a month ago I was in very bad health. I was so weak and nervous that I was not able to do my housework.

"My husband bought me one bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic. I took it according to directions and now I am in good health.

"I think Cardui is a fine tonic for weak women."

And you are not the only lady who thinks so, Mrs. Baker.

Thousands, like you, have written to tell of the wonderful benefit Cardui has been to them.

Cardui contains no minerals, or other powerful drugs. It contains no glycerin or other mawkish-tasting ingredients.

It is just a pure, natural extract, of natural vegetable herbs, that have been found to regulate the womanly functions and strengthen the female system.

All druggists sell Cardui.

See yours about it.

N. B.—*Write to:* Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions*, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.

Miss Anna Bevan.
Mrs. Liney Clark.
Birdy Davis.
Mrs. Tip Greene.
Mabel Ross.
Miss Millie Ritchardson.
Miss Nancy Smith.
Mrs. F. J. Snow.

GENTS.

Mr Daniel Bolan, Jr.
Mr. Geo. W. Cregg.
Mr. Chas. Fullen.
Lynn Stillwell.
Rev. W. E. Spear.
Mr. Floyd Urble.
Mr. Roy Williamson.
Mr. Jesse Williams.
Wheel Works.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Jan. 3, 1910.

HUSTON CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Former Treasurer of United States Indicted.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Former United States Treasurer J. N. Huston, with offices in New York city; Samuel Graham, of Montreal, Canada; Harvey M. Lewis and Everett Dufour, of this city, have been indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of conspiracy and of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Huston formerly lived at Connersville, Ind., where he was in the banking business. He served as a member of the Indiana legislature in both houses. He was appointed United States Treasurer by President Harrison after serving as chairman of the Indiana Republican state committee.

The indictment is the result of Huston's connection with the National Trust company. The other men indicted are connected with the same concern.

The presentments were the outcome of a raid on the offices of the National Trust company here by postoffice inspectors last September. The company's scheme for guaranty of stock of other companies on the basis of a commission of 1 per cent of the stock guaranteed was worked in connection with the National Trust company of Delaware, which, according to the inspectors, was organized with $1,000,000 capital. The inspectors say they failed to find any material funds to justify the guaranty claims.

Siberia.

The soil of Siberia is in many large regions as rich and fertile as that of Canada.

Make this change in your morning meal:

BLACK CROSS
~~Ordinary~~ coffee.

Enjoy a fragrant coffee of uniform goodness.

You can't help but be suited by one of the five kinds of

Black Cross Coffee

20c 25c 30c 35c 40c
per pound

F. Widlar & Co
Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SALE AT BRAND'S GROCERY.

MANY MICKLES MAKE A MUCKLE

Charity to Benefit By Accumulation of Odd Cents.

MONEY BELONGED TO NO ONE

The Lack of Half-Cent Coinage Creates a Condition in Administration of Public Improvement Law at Indianapolis Which Leads to the Accumulation of a No-Man's Fund Which Has Been Turned Over to Charity—One of the Last Acts of Mayor Bookwalter's Administration.

Indianapolis, Jan. 4.—By one of the most important official acts in the administration of Mayor Bookwalter, which has just closed, five worthy charities will benefit. They will share in the income from a trust fund of $27,000 which Mayor Bookwalter and Edward J. Robison, late county treasurer, have deposited with the Indiana Trust company. The money did not belong to anyone, and these two officers decided that it should be put to some good use. The fund accumulated from odd cents collected in Barrett law assessments. Under the Barrett law, which provides that property owners whose property is assessed for public improvement may take ten years in which to pay the assessment, the payments are made semi-annually. It provides that the annual payment shall be divided equally into two parts, each part to be paid at the end of six months.

In many cases the annual assessments end with an odd cent. For instance, an annual payment under the Barrett law may be $10.51 cents. This sum cannot be divided into two equal parts, so it is necessary under the law to make each semi-annual payment $5.26, making the annual sum $10.52, instead of $10.51. The holder of the bonds on such improvement is entitled to only $10.51, and the other cent remains in the city treasury when collected.

The odd cents which were collected in this manner during the years from 1889 to 1903 amounted to the sum of $27,000. The law provides that when money remains unclaimed in the hands of the city treasurer for a period of six years, all persons who might have had a claim on it are stopped from asserting their claim. Their right, title and interest in such money is thus extinguished by law.

HIS SECRET BURIED

Clergyman Holds Sacred the Trust Convict Reposed in Him.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The Rev. Edwin A. Schell, president of Iowa Wesleyan university, has made a final refusal to reveal the confession of Ray Lamphere, holding the trust reposed in him as a Methodist clergyman to be inviolable. He is unmoved by a nationwide desire to know the secrets of the Gunness murder farm, and to be certain of the fate of Mrs. Belle Gunness, who, it is believed, lured more than a score of victims to her death-trap at Laporte, Ind.

Before he reached this conclusion Dr. Schell consulted with three ministers and a bishop of his church and with Judge W. S. Withrow of the Third judicial district of Iowa, it is stated. Dr. Schell admitted that Lamphere had made a statement to him while confined in the jail at Laporte awaiting trial, which shed light upon the mysteries of the murders and on the fate of Mrs. Gunness.

"It is the minister's duty," he said, "to hear the confession and to plead with the criminal to make restitution or to urge him to make his statements to the courts. If I had revealed this confidence the ministry would be discredited and would lose some of their power to do good by hearing confessions."

AN IMPORTANT TEST

Users of Benzoate of Soda Fighting for Their Commercial Lives.

Indianapolis, Jan. 4.—The case of Williams Brothers company of Detroit, picklers and preservers, and Curtis Brothers company of Rochester, N. Y., manufacturers of catsup, against H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, and the state board of health, has come up before Edward Daniels, master in chancery in the federal court, who is hearing evidence in the case.

The complainants seek to enjoin the defendants from enforcing against them the rule of the state board against the sale of foodstuffs in which benzoate of soda is used as a preservative. The suit is regarded as being a test case of great importance throughout the country. It is said that thirteen states have laws opposing the use of benzoate of soda.

To Make War on Rats.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 4.—Farmers in Warrick county, Indiana, are organizing township clubs, the purpose of which will be to appoint field days and make war on the millions of rats in that county.

Secretary of War Dickinson has been the recipient of enthusiastic receptions in Porto Rico.

MYSTERIOUS FORCES

Detectives Handicapped in Search For Roberta De Janon.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—An arrest in the case of Roberta B. De Janon, the missing granddaughter of Robert Buist, who left the city on Wednesday of last week with Frederick Cohen, a Bellevue-Stratford waiter, will probably be made in this city or in New York today.

After a conference with Mr. Buist and a number of prominent lawyers the detectives have good cause to feel sure that whatever forces are working against them in their search for Cohen and the missing girl are peculiarly subtle and they have about decided to take into custody a third person who was close to Cohen in the days preceding his disappearance, and in the light of recent developments was aware of his plans and may even know his present whereabouts.

NEW YORK CHINESE FIXING FOR BATTLE

A Concerted Movement Against the On Leongs.

New York, Jan. 4.—Last evening the little Hock Kah boys scampered through the streets of Chinatown pasting long yellow and red slips of paper on available walls as if they were pasting notices of a circus coming to the quarter. But before each slip was dry a crowd of five of six Chinese were gathered about it, nudging each other and chattering in short snappy sentences. The translation of the most important of these slips posted up near the theater on Doyer street, is this:

"All the companies and tongs on Pell and Doyer streets, namely, the Four Brotherhood Society, the Hip Sing tong and all the minor families in that neighborhood, have openly declared war against the great On Leong tong on Mott street. Not so many days ago members of the On Leong tong crept up to the rooms of two old men, the two oldest men in Four Brotherhood Society and men who did not fight and were poor and could not carry a gun, and murdered them in cold blood."

It warned the men and women of the Hip Sings and the Four Brotherhood to look sharp for all On Leongs who were many and strong, as powerful in numbers and money as all the others put together. Nobody signed the slip, for that wasn't necessary for Hock Kah boys (bill poster boys) knew who gave them to them and that was enough. In other words the whole quarter has risen up against the powerful On Leongs and are going to see if they can't subdue them and bring peace and quiet to the district once more.

On the official poster board of the On Leong tong headquarters there is a long pink slip with more strange characters painted on it. That was hard to read, for the On Leongs have some words in their language that the others have not and on that poster they had used a few of them. But the poster said something about the members of their tong—the head members—having seen the posters on Pell and Doyers street, and that they were agreeable to the move made by the other side.

There appears to be little doubt that there will be a big fight soon.

Another Financial Merger.

New York, Jan. 4.—H. F. Davison, junior member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and company, announces that three big trust companies in this city will be merged within a short time. The companies are the Morton Trust company, the Guaranty Trust company and the Fifth Avenue Trust company.

Victim of Burns Expires.

New York, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Charles E. Ellis, who was badly burned at Martin's restaurant New Year's eve, died last evening at the New York hospital.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, $1.21; No. 2 red, $1.22. Corn—No. 2, 62¼c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 45c. Hay—Baled, $15.00@16.50; timothy, $15.50@17.50; mixed, $14.50 @ 15.50. Cattle — $3.00 @ 7.75. Hogs—$4.00@8.65. Sheep—$3.50@4.50. Lambs—$5.00@8.25. Receipts—2,500 hogs; 550 cattle; 200 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.40. Corn—No. 2, 64c. Oats—No. 2, 47½c. Cattle—$2.50@6.50. Hogs—$5.50@8.60. Sheep—$2.00@4.50. Lambs—$3.00 @ 8.00.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.27; Corn—No. 3, 61½c. Oats—No. 3, 45½c. Cattle—Steers, $5.00@7.85; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.25. Hogs—$5.50@8.60. Sheep—$2.50@6.00. Lambs—$5.50 @ 8.65.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.30½. Corn—No. 2, 63c. Oats—No. 2, 46½c. Cattle—Steers, $6.75@8.60. Hogs—$6.75@8.55. Sheep—$3.00@5.15. Lambs—$4.50@7.10.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—$4.25@6.75. Hogs—$6.00@8.75. Sheep—$3.00@6.00. Lambs—$5.50 @8.65.

Wheat at Toledo.

May, $1.28; July, $1.05½; cash, $1.25¼.

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS.

We handle all automobile supplies, also storage and repairing. We build smoke stacks and tanks and do all heavy iron work. Also founders of light and heavy brass castings. R. F. Buhner, cor. High and Circle streets.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Walters pure Butler county buckwheat flour in any quantity. Best on the market. Graham flour, rye meal, bread meal. Highest market price paid for all grain. Hodapp Hominy Co.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

For a complete line of Christmas candies, dry goods, presents for men, women and children, presents that are both useful and ornamental, groceries, etc. W. H. Reynolds, 21, S. Chestnut St. Phone 163.

CALORA COAL
Phone No. 1
H. F. WHITE, Seymour, Ind.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Building, contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.

Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Will remove dead animals immediately when notified. F. F. Buhner's Fertilizer plant, Phone, residence old and new 338. Factory, old 189. Seymour, Ind.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

FURNITURE AND WALL PAPER.

Most up-to-date line of household goods in Seymour. We have increased our stock. Get our prices and you will buy our goods. Stoves & ranges. Lumkin & Son.

HAIR DRESSING.

Get your hair dressed, any style, at Mrs. E. M. Young's Beauty Parlor. Shampooing, manicuring and massaging. Big assortment of hair switches, corona pads and coronet braids for dressing the hair in latest styles.

HOOSIER ENVELOPES.

The XXX envelope on the market for the money. Good enough for regular business correspondence and cheap enough for circulars. Special prices in quantities. Daily REPUBLICAN. Phone 42.

JEWLER AND OPTICIAN.

We will fit your eyes correctly with comfortable glasses. Full line of new Xmas goods, watches, broaches, pins lodge emblems and sterling silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second Street.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone, 74.

NEW & SECOND HAND FURNITURE.

Good selection of second hand heating stoves, cook stoves and ranges. We will put your stove in good order. Several bargains in oak furniture. Gorbet & Son, 118 S. Chestnut. Phone, 250.

OWL CIGAR STORE.

I carry a full line of all the popular cigars in boxes of 25, 50 and 100. Nuts, candy and all fruits in market. See my special offer on high price pipes.

E. M. McELVAINE

PELLENS DRUG STORE.

Patent medicines, oils, perfumes, toilet articles of every description. Witchhazel Balm for chafed hands and face. Chestnut and Tipton Sts.

PEEK BROS. REAL ESTATE.

Real estate brokers. Farm, city and town property. Sales and trades made in all parts of the country. Stocks of goods bought, sold and exchanged. Insurance and notary public.

POULTRY. EGGS AND BUTTER.

We pay the highest market price for poultry, eggs, butter and etc. See us for quotations before you sell. Both Phones No. 11. Hadley Poultry Co.

PIANO.

Good piano at reasonable price. Christmas candies and needlework. Everything new and fresh. Call and see. Mrs. McAllister, 113 N. Chestnut St.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC CO.

Chickering Bros., Ivers & Pond, Starr, Corl, Clough & Warren and leading makes of pianos. Second hand uprights and square pianos at a special bargain. Low expenses, low prices.

Second hand shoes bought and sold. Also repairing while you wait. Every 30th pair free.
110 N. Ewing St. H. C. Woode.

SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS

Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

TAILOR BY TRADE.

If you want to wear comfortable tailor made clothes be sure to go to the right place. Ladies' and gents' old clothes made fit to wear. A. Sciarra, the tailor by trade, 14 E. Second street, Seymour, Ind.

THE SPAUNHURST OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

have proven their ability in aiding Nature to restore deep-seated cases after they had despaired of ever being cured. This is evidenced by ten years of successful practice, fifth floor, State Life Building, Indianapolis, and is being demonstrated on the severest types of chronic diseases, at their

Offices, over First National Bank, Seymour, Ind.

This is a personal message to you, sick friend. There are many ways of dallying with disease. Those who put off treatment are dallying. Time, tide and health wait for no man. If you feel inclined to begin treatment with the **Only Licensed Osteopath in Jackson County**, you will, after a reasonable time, regard it the best investment of your life, as others have experienced. It is the duty of sick people to investigate. Examination free every Tuesday and Friday.

Winter Days

With their chilly air, too cool to be without fire yet not cool enough for the big stove, call for our

New Perfection Blue Flame Coal Oil Heater

No smoke, no odor. Just the thing to make home comfortable. Call and see them.

W. A. Carter & Son

BRIDGE WORK
COPYRIGHT A.P.&E.Co

A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE

is the one who doesn't allow defective teeth to mar her beauty or her appearance of refinement. A woman who would be attractive and possess the charm of elegance has her teeth regularly attended by a first class dentist, who can remedy all defects by crown or bridge work, and everything pertaining to scientific surgical dentistry, at

Dr. B. S. Shinness, Dentist

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

Wool Shirts

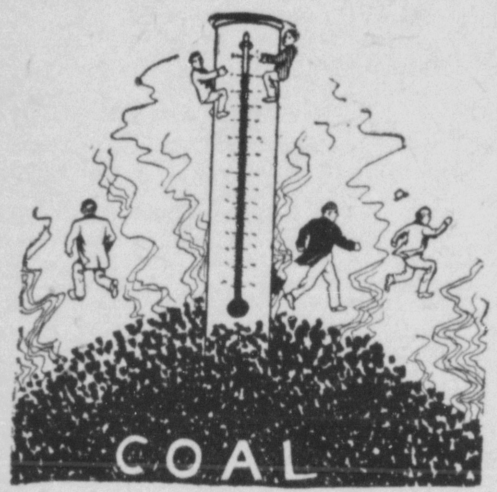
There is nothing more comfortable and durable than a good Wool Shirt. We have a large assortment in black, blue, grey, green, olive, drab and red. - - - $1.00 to $2.50.

THE HUB

Blank Books and Office Supplies

.......AT......

T. R. CARTER'S



The Soaring Thermometer

makes everybody want to get away from the heat. But when the cold weather comes, everybody wants all the heat he can get. You'll get plenty of it if you have a good pile of our coal in your cellar. It is the clean, free burning kind that gives the most heat with the least coal. Better order today and have it off your mind.

Raymond City Coal at $3.75.

EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.

We Do
Printing
That
Pleases,

Watches for 1910

We are quoting strong values in watches of reliable make. This should influence the anticipation of the New Year's needs.

D. Gruen & Sons fine thin model gentleman watch.
E. Howard high grade watches.
Elgin and Waltham watches.

Every watch is guaranteed. Make your selection now for the New Year. Have the watch regulated and engraved and it will be ready for use at any time.

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR RENT—Cottage. Inquire 201 S. Bill St. tf

FOUND—Pair nose glasses. Inquire here.

FOR RENT—Four-room cottage. Apply 207 E. Second St. j5d

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 207 E. Second St. j5d

FOR RENT—Furnished house of six rooms. Inquire here. j3tf

WANTED—Twenty fresh cows. A. L. Newby. Both phones. tf

FOR SALE—Sixteen inch stove wood. Chas. Roeger, 210 W. Second street. j8d

FOR RENT—Five room cottage. Good barn. South Walnut street. See E B. Bryan. j10d

FOR RENT—Seven room house corner of Second and Blish streets. Inquire here. d30dtf

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkey toms. Large bone and up-to-date plumage. J. Milton Johnson, R. R. 5, Seymour. w6&12j-d7j

FOR SALE—5-room house, newly papered, cellar, summer kitchen, ½ acre garden spot, all kinds of fruit, large grape arbor, chicken park and hog pen. Just outside of city limits. j8d&w W. L. Clark

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
January 4, 1910.	36	15

Weather Indications.

Snow tonight and Wednesday. Rising temperature.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PERSONAL.

Ernest May, of near Reddington, was in the city Monday.

Wm. Sparks, of Redding township, was in the city Monday.

John Grimes made a business trip to Indianapolis Monday.

George P. Powell was here from Columbus Monday afternoon.

James DeGolyer made a business trip to Brownstown Monday.

E. M. Young made a business trip to Browntsown early Monday.

Fred Enochs, of Brownstown, is transacting business in Detroit.

Anthony Massman arrived here from Cincinnati at noon today.

County Assessor J. B. Cross was here from Brownstown Monday.

Miss Esther Elliott returned home from Cincinnati Sunday evening.

Mrs. Richard Spencer was a passenger to North Vernon yesterday.

Attorney Mark Storen was here from Scottsburg a short time Monday.

Fremont Paswater, of Columbus, was a passenger to Carlisle, Monday.

Elder James Hawn and son, of Redding township, were in the city Monday.

Miss Dora Cordes has returned to Indianapolis, after a holiday visit here.

Robert Kidd left for Hamilton, O., Monday for a few days' visit with friends.

Herbert Gallimore has returned from spending a few days in Jennings county.

Miss Edith Robertson returned to Brownstown Monday after a visit here with friends.

Harold Ritter has returned to Franklin after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ritter.

Collin Sawyer has returned to Anderson after a visit here with his mother, Mrs. G. V. Sawyer.

A. A. Anderson, general manager of the I C. & S. Traction Co., was in the city Monday on business.

Mort Crabb returned to his home at Vernon yesterday, after a short holiday visit here with relatives.

Frank Welmer, of Jonesville, left on No. 1 at noon today on a home-seeking excursion to Adrian, Texas.

Miss Margaret Boxman was here from Columbus Sunday, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Thicksten.

Miss Ruth Johnson returned to her home at New Albany yesterday after a week's visit here with Miss Mabel Smith.

Miss Matilda Walker has returned to Madison, after a visit here with the Misses Anna Massman and Julia Kerkhoff.

Miss Laura Massman returned to her home at Cincinnati at noon today after a short visit here with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sullivan have returned to their home in Jeffersonville, after a visit with his mother, Mrs. Kate Sullivan.

Miss Edith Flenniken, of the city schools, has returned home from spending her holiday vacation at Bowling Green, Ky.

W. R. Bennett returned to his home at Mason, O. Monday after a visit here with his brother, E. R. Bennett, proprietor of the Nickelo.

Mrs. Zelma Leas left Sunday evening by way of Indianapolis to spend about a month with her son and other relatives at Eldorade, Okla.

Miss Lizetta Resiner, of Indianapolis, who was here on a holiday visit with friends, went to Butlerville for a short visit before returning home.

Walter Raible and wife and son, Ervin, have returned to their home at Cincinnati, after spending the holidays with Fred Hodapp and family.

Lon Pruitt went to San Antonio, Tex., this morning to remain a few days with his wife, who is spending the winter there for the benefit of her health.

Wm. Conley, of Washington, D. C., is spending several days here the guest of his brother, Engineer R. J. Conley, who is confined in the city hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gore and son Emery, returned to their home at Carlisle, Monday after a visit with his mother, Mrs. George Gore, of near Jonesville.

Mrs. Chester Reed and little child has returned to their home at Columbus after a holiday visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. White, of W. Fifth street.

The Misses Perry, of Columbus, daughters of Glanton Perry, passed through the city this morning en route to Cincinnati where they are students in a school of music.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Burrell left for their home at Newcastle, Penn., Monday, after a visit of several days with relatives and friends here and at Brownstown and New Albany.

Miss Emma White returned to St. Louis Monday, after spending the holidays here with relatives and friends. Miss White is a student in the Epworth Evangelistic Institute at that place.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS AND CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
No. 2320
Guaranteed under the Food an
NEW YORK.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Commander John Blish left today on his return to Boston after a visit with home folks.

Harlan Montgomery will leave this evening for Princeton, N. J., to resume his college work.

Miss Edna Swope left yesterday over the Pennsylvania for Boston to resume her college work.

F. H. Peters and family, of New Albany, were her Sunday the guests of Ernest Peters and family.

Dr. J. H. Carter left this morning for Lockport, Illinois, to see his little grandson, who has pneumonia.

Conductor and Mrs. Ira Haas and daughter Jane, have returned home from North Vernon, where they have been visiting with friends and relatives since last Friday evening.

Mrs. John Hughes and son, and nephew, Wallace Vernerder, returned from Shelbyville yesterday, where they have been spending a week, the guests of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Baxter.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Nichols are here from Kokomo the guests of his father, James R. Nichols, of this city, and her parents, Elder and Mrs. James Hawn, of Redding township. Mr. Nichols has been at Kokomo for several months, where he has been an employe of the streetrailway company.

Next Show.

"The Yanke Doodle Boy" is the opening play of Powell & Cohan's musical comedy company that comes here January 10 for three days.

Wm. Glasson is very low at his home in Redding township.

Fever Sores.

Fever sores and old chronic sores should not be healed entirely, but should be kept in healthy condition. This can be done by applying Chamberlain's Salve. This salve has no superior for this purpose. It is also most excellent for chapped hands, sore nipples, burns and diseases of the skin. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices:

QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Set of Teeth............$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K)......$5.00
Bridge Work............$5.00
Fillings.......75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas

EXAMINATION FREE

Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St SEYMOUR, IND.

Prompt and Positive

CASCA
FOR
CONSTIPATION
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THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
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SEYMOUR. - - - - INDIANA

Forty-five thousand of the veterans of the Civil War died during the last fiscal year. The nation preserved by the soldiers who fought for the Union should cherish those of the gallant band who remain.

An advance in the rate on ore from Lake Superior ports to the docks on Lake Erie explains the scarcity of tonnage for the coal shippers. With an urgent demand for ore carriers, and with rates becoming firmer, there will have to be an advance in the rates for coal or steamers will remain in the direct ore trade.

Georgetown University, on account of its participation in a match in which a man was fatally injured, has dropped football. So has West Point Academy, after a similar experience. Both have done well. Perhaps some college before long will take the original course of giving up the dangerous pastime without waiting for a warning fatality near home.

Sir Thomas Lipton declared just before sailing for Europe from New York, yesterday, that he would positively challenge for another series of races for the America's cup, to be sailed in 1911. This is as early as races could be arranged under the deed of gift, which requires ten months' notice of a challenge, so Sir Thomas will have the inside track for the next "try."

Wisconsin's prominence as a dairy state is made clear by a statement by J. L. Emery, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, that an increase of more than $11,000,000 in the value of the annual output of dairy products has been achieved since 1905. This is making butter and cheese very fast, and is evidence that things have momentum that will place Wisconsin at the head of the dairy producing states in the course of a few years.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court is out in a magazine article declaring sympathy with the cause of woman suffrage and asserting that it is bound to win. Justice Brewer expresses the opinion that instead of debasing the home or lessening its power and influence, the ballot for women will "introduce a refining and uplifting power into our politics." Justice Brewer is a dignified and strong accession to the ranks of those enlisted in the new cause.

Capt. Roald Amundsen's proposed drift across the northern polar circle, after the manner of Dr. Nansen's famous attempt to attain the pole, is not attractive to the general mind because of the fact that the pole is no longer a mystery. But for scientific research, the proposed drift would be far more fruitful than any dash across the ice with sledges could possibly be, as the soundings taken would be numerous, and the examinations of sea life would enrich the department of zoological knowledge.

The rapidity of the development of the carrying trade by way of the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is an augury of success for the Panama canal enterprise. There are now no less than seven steamship lines engaged in traffic on the Pacific side, from Salina Cruz. It is expected even by those who are interested that a large share of this business will be lost to the through waterway when it is eventually opened, but until that time arrives the Tehuantepec railway is going to "make hay."

The adoption by the National Association of Railway Commissioners of a uniform code of demurrage rules is a step in the direction of an amicable adjustment of all differences growing out of delay in the delivery of freight. It will establish a bar against partiality in settlements which practically amounts to rebating, and which it is suspected has in some instances been on that basis. The new rules will supplement the principle of fair dealing for all in the matter of rates that has become established among common carriers as a result of the popular clamor against rebating.

The magnitude of American railroad enterprise, and the daring of American engineers are made conspicuous by the fact of the passage through the tunnel under the Hudson river of a Pennsylvania railroad train bearing officials of that road to the new underground passenger terminal in the heart of Manhattan island. The tunnelling and the digging of the big pit in the heart of New York were gigantic undertakings, from the standpoint of the engineer, and the devotion of $160,000,000 to the carrying out of the plans is something that awakens the admiration of even those who are used to handling funds in big chunks.

If by any possibility Count Boni de Castellane should succeed in persuading the Pope to annul his marriage, he would secure the satisfaction of wreaking an awful revenge upon his former wife. Anna Gould loves her children, and a decree which would throw discredit upon their parentage would of course prevent them from inheriting the rank and title of the Count. He is their father, but his natural affection for his children seems to be obliterated by overmastering desire to wreak injury upon their mother. However, it is very doubtful that he will be able to accomplish his inglorious object. He and Anna Gould were married by a priest in New York, and it is believed that the marriage will not be set aside.

Maj.-Gen. T. H. Barry, of the United States army, who recently inspected the Panama canal zone in company with Chief Engineer Goethals, for the purpose of getting ideas concerning fortification, declares that the work of excavating the big ditch is progressing amazingly, and that he can see no reason why the canal should not be completed by 1915. This expert opinion coincides with that expressed by a number of competent officials who have heretofore visited the canal zone, and it will therefore convince the American people that dirt is flying on the isthmus. Maj.-Gen. Barry is also satisfied with the plan of the canal. He says there has been a great deal of discussion on the question of lock or sea-level canal, but he is convinced that the engineers are on the right track at the present time, in constructing a waterway with locks.

It is evident from the reply of Premier Laurier to the inquiries of alarmed members of the Canadian Parliament concerning the reported increase in the number of warships of the United States on the Great Lakes, that the present Canadian administration has no fears on that score. The alarmists point to the passage up the St. Lawrence to the lakes of the steamers Yantic, Fern, Dorothea, Don Juan de Austria, Essex, Sandoval and Nashville, for the use of the United States Survey and the Naval Reserve battalions at various ports as an indication that the United States is strengthening its naval arm along the Canadian border, but Premier Laurier dismisses the matter with the remark that '"The government does not think that the information sought to be obtained by the department of militia should now be made public, pending diplomatic action on the same."

The city of New York has discovered several discrepancies in the prices of supplies purchased for its use by different departments of its municipal government. The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for instance pays 65 cents a gallon for exactly the same oil that is bought by the Fire Department for 35 cents a gallon, and the prices paid for coal by forty-five different purchasing agents of the city vary as much as a dollar per ton. Because of these things suspicion is rampant that something is as rotten in the city of New York as anything that ever happened in the state of Denmark. Instigated by Comptroller Metz, an investigation is in progress to find out the cause of this effect defective. It is to be hoped that the crookedness will be made straight. It is also to be hoped that other cities, wherever they may be, that are undergoing exploitation in the same manner as New York, will wake up and let no guilty rascal escape.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson states that the amount which the government expends on experimental work for increasing the efficiency of the farms of the United States is eighteen million dollars a year. The secretary is of opinion that the results are worth the money. He explains that the assistance given to individual farmers is considerable and is not confined to any locality. As an instance of its effectiveness he cites the case of a farmer who was raising only twenty bushels of potatoes to the acre and appealed to the Department for assistance and advice, and who is now raising two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to the acre on the same land. The government experts were able to supply seed and suggest methods that turned failure into brilliant success. Of course the benefits of missionary work of this sort extend far and wide. A battleship costs nine million dollars. For the amount which it expends to conduct the experimental work of the Department of Agriculture the government could build two battleships a year—but it would be foolish to do so.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

Great Possibilities of It in the Sunny Pacific Islands.

Hawaii is about the area of New Jersey, nearly twice the size of Porto Rico, yet has a population only one-fifth that of the one-time Spanish island. In Porto Rico, 70 per cent. of the people are supported by the coffee industry, the holdings averaging nine acres each. Jared G. Smith, the director of the government agricultural experiment station in Hawaii, who recently resigned to start tobacco growing on the big island, states that with a bounty of 5 cents a pound on coffee grown on American soil by American labor, more than $100,000,000 would be immediately invested in coffee culture in Hawaii, and the Americanization of the islands completed within five years. Some 300,000 acres would be brought under coffee cultivation and America supplied with one-third of the coffee it uses.

This is a startling statement, when it is considered that only $75,000,000 is invested in sugar in Hawaii. At that it brings a gross annual return of $40,000,000, and sugar is raised exclusively by oriental and Latin labor. The possible agricultural resources of Hawaii are scarcely known.—Van Norden's Magazine.

Scarcity of Leather.

When the scarcity of hides and skins is referred to it is hardly understood by the layman, who perhaps does not know that the world is being scoured in all corners for all available skins and hides. More races are constantly becoming civilized and the increase of our hide and skin supply is not in proportion to that of the human race. The amount of leather used in the manufacture of novelties of all kinds has increased to a great extent within a few years,, says the shoe retailer, but in no line has the use of leather broadened so extensively as in automobile manufacture. Anyone who is at all familiar with an automobile knows that there is a considerable amount of leather used in its construction, in upholstery and otherwise. This means a large draught on the leather market, which is perhaps more noticeable in the high price of spready steers, than hides of which are extensively used for the purpose.

To Have a Gay Winter.

There has been so much doubt regarding Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's plans for her elder daughter, Miss Margaret Rutherford, this winter, that perhaps it is just as well for me to assure you that Miss Rutherford is coming out, and that her mother, although still in mourning, will probably do the usual amount of entertaining in her honor. Miss Rutherford is a very charming girl, who is 19 years of age, so she is quite old enough, you see, to make her debut. Her sister Barbara is four years younger, and it will be quite a while before Mrs. Vanderbilt presents her.

Miss Margaret has been educated abroad and I predict for her a brilliant social success. With such attractive aunts as Mrs. Stephen H. Olin and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer to do things for her, she should have the gayest of winters.—"Cholly Knickerbocker," in York American.

THE AIRSHIP GAZER.

He has a neck as stiff as bone,
There's nothing that can bend it.
He started out last week alone
To seek an airship in the zone
Where man was soon to send it.

He skyward gazed from dawn till dark,
From point to point he shifted;
He heard below the auto spark,
The small boy shout, a mongrel bark,
But kept his face uplifted.

The evening came, he still looked high
Into the starry heaven;
Eight, nine o'clock passed slowly by,
The moon came out and lit the sky;
He stayed till halfpast 'leven.

Next morning he was up and out
And every morn succeeding;
He never deigned to look about
Although he still heard urchins shout,
But kept the heavens reading.

At last a murmur caught his ear,
Or some gay rustic jabbed him;
He tried at last his sight to clear,
Look down on earth, but, dear, oh dear!
His neck just up and stabbed him!

Today he wears a plaster cast
That soars above his collar.
His ears and chin are buckled fast,
But he has seen a ship at last
And isn't out a dollar!

—New York Times.

THE VILLAIN.

The Gotham theater was crowded from orchestra to gallery. The new melodrama, "True to the Last," had caught the fancy of the patrons of the house, and the "Standing Room Only" sign had been out night after night.

The manager sat in a box with two fashionably dressed women. That they were actresses was quite obvious.

"That villain certainly looks villainous," observed the smaller of the two, and smiled at her little joke.

"It's a wonder he doesn't buy a new dress suit while he's throwing money around so recklessly," tittered the other.

The manager began to look closely at the actor's clothes, although he had seen them many times before and they had never looked inapropriate or shabby to him. The dress suit which the actor wore looked all right from the body of the house, but from the close view afforded by the stage box, it showed unmistakable signs of service.

In the next act the villain wore a frock coat, and as soon as he came on the little actress began to laugh at the cut of it.

"I think I'll fire him," said the manager; "he ought to dress better on his salary."

"How much does he get?" asked the blonde.

"Three pounds a week," replied the manager. "There's lots would jump at the chance to do it for less, and dress it out of sight."

When the act was over the manager went out to the box office and found the business manager.

"Give that heavy man his two weeks' notice," he told him. "I won't stand the way he dresses that part any longer."

The business manager looked a little surprised, but only replied:

"Seems to me I have heard he has a sick wife."

"Well, I haven't got anything to do with that," said his chief.

The villain went to his dressing room and began to take off his make-up.

The stage manager knocked at his door.

"Got a note for you, old chap," he said.

The villain took the note and held it in his hand for a moment. Finally, he tore it open and read:

"After two weeks your services will be no longer required."

He read it over a second time, and his hand shook and his lips quivered.

The stage door was in the rear of the theater in a side street.

Presently a man came out alone. He bade the doorkeeper "Good-night" and walked quickly to the corner, where he stopped, evidently to wait for a car. He put his hand in his pocket as if to get out his fare. His fingers touched a crumpled piece of paper.

"I'll walk," he said.

Although it was bitterly cold he wore no overcoat. After walking a little way he turned up the lapels of his coat to protect his chest from the cutting wind.

At the steps of a house in a street composed almost entirely of cheap boarding houses he stopped and took out his latchkey.

"I won't tell her tonight," he muttered.

He ascended three flights of stairs and stopped at a door. On the bed lay a woman of about 25. Her face was deathly pale and her hands looked almost as white as the counterplane on which they lay. A smile lit up her face as he entered.

"I'm so glad you've come, dear," she said in a weak voice, "it seems days since you went away."

"And yet it has been only about four hours," he said, as he kissed the thin, white hand and then the pale lips and cheek.

"The time always drags when you are away."

He sat down on the side of the bed and passed his hands over her face, pushing back the hair from her forehead.

"How do you feel tonight, dear?"

"Better since you came."

"Did the doctor come?" he asked.

"Yes; and he is going to step in again on his way home."

"And what have you been thinking of while I was at the theater,"

"What I always think of—you, and how good you are to me."

He kissed her again, and laid his cold cheek against her hot one.

She sighed and then asked: "Anything new at the theater?"

"No."

"It'll be fine if you have a long run and don't have to go on the road for some time, won't it?"

"Yes, indeed," he replied.

He got up and walked over to the window, and thrusting his hand into his pocket, crushed a piece of paper into a tight ball.

"It's snowing," he said, and returned to his seat beside her.

"And you haven't bought your overcoat yet."

There was a moment's silence, and then she spoke again her voice was lower than before, and there were tears in her eyes.

"I know why you didn't get it; it was because you couldn't spare the money, after paying for the delicacies the doctor said I ought to have."

He bent over her and kissed the tear-wet face again and again.

"You've talked enough for tonight; don't you think you can sleep a little now? The doctor will be here directly and if he finds that you have been talking too much he will blame me."

"I'll try, dear," she said, wiping away the tears; "and you must try to get some sleep, too. Kiss me good-night, and when I am asleep you must lie down and rest."

He kissed her lovingly. "Good-night, my darling," he whispered.

An hour passed and still he sat there holding her hand and looking hungrily into her white face.

The door opened and the doctor entered without knocking. The husband gently disengaged his hand, rose, and stood at the head of the bed.

"I think she's asleep," he whispered.

The doctor placed his hand gently on the woman's forehead and after a moment put his fingers to her wrist.

"Is she better, doctor?" the husband asked.

"Yes, she is better," the doctor replied. "The fever has gone down and her pulse is much stronger, but she will have to have a change of air before she can gain any strength. You have a good engagement now, so you must send her away where the air is pure and where she can have perfect quiet.

The doctor put on his overcoat and smiling encouragingly opened the door.

"Get her away from here as soon as possible," he said. "That is all that is necessary—but that is necessary; good-night."

When the doctor had closed the door the husband sat down and buried his face in his hands. A great sob came from him, and he looked quickly toward the bed and pressed his palms hard against his chin, as if fearful that another sound might come from his mouth. A soft knock at the door startled him.

The door opened before he could reach it and the landlady entered with a note in her hand.

"This just came by messenger," she said.

The man took the note and examined it curiously. The envelope bore the name of a fashionable West End restaurant, and the address was in a woman's handwriting.

My Dear Sir: I have just learned that a foolish attempt on my part to be witty tonight has been the cause of your losing your engagement. I am glad, in a way, that you are at liberty, for I need a man for a part in my new play, which opens in two weeks.

Please meet me at rehearsal at Lyric hall tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and if you will consider a salary of £10 a week, the part is yours. Yours cordially,

ADELAIDE DAVENPORT.

—London Saturday Journal.

THE COST OF BONNETS.

Dress Bills of French Royalties Compared with Present Day Prices.

The importance of feminine headgear is an old story in many lands, but in none is it more interesting than in France, where from time immemorial the women of all classes seem to have given it their particular attention.

The Empress Eugenie and the Princess Mathilde, it is well known, were never women to waste money on frivolities such as poufs sentimentales, although the descendant of Worth, the first man dressmaker in Paris, has many souvenirs of the Empress Eugenie's patronage of their house in its early days. At that time 200 francs was a very high price to pay for a bonnet, and in the records of a fashionable woman of the day are the following details: A white straw bonnet trimmed with lavender ribbon and rosebuds, 100 francs; a wreath of roses for evening wear, 27 francs, and a nightcap of fine lace and lawn, 25.

Compare any of these prices with those of today and it will be seen that the increase of late years is considerable. The feather hats of last season were sold for enormous prices, some being as much as 1000 francs, and none being under 300, the most simple of morning hats run between 100 and 150, and an evening coiffure can quite easily mount up to 200.

Yet it cannot be that material is so very much dearer, for the same old record tells us that broad satin ribbon cost from 8 to 15 francs a yard, white crepe 20, and feathers varied between 45 and 100. It must be, therefore, that the workgirls are better paid than they were, and in this case we can have nothing to say; unfortunately, however, higher wages always create new wants and there is the same story of poverty to be told all over again.—Pall Mall Magazine.

Bees Protect a Leopard.

"If the lair of a leopard is known," stones will generally dislodge the lurker. I recall one occasion when a leopard was supposed to be located in a cave near camp. The guns were placed around in positions commanding the exit, and a few stones were then thrown in. There was no result at first, but as more and larger stones crashed in there came a faint humming, and then a roar like the sea under the cliffs. In a moment the air above the cave's entrance grew dark with—bees! As one man, sportsmen and gun-bearers fled for the camp! A few were slightly stung before they could reach their tents and pull the flaps over the entrances, which the bees for some time besieged. Incredible though it may sound, it is the truth that, although the camp was full of native servants, horses, etc., none of those who had remained behind, and were not concerned in the attack on the bees' cave, were stung! It was a considerable time before the bees beat a retreat, but during all the time that they stayed in the camp it was the tents of their aggressors exclusively round which they angrily buzzed."—Wide World Magazine.

Phosphorescent Forests.

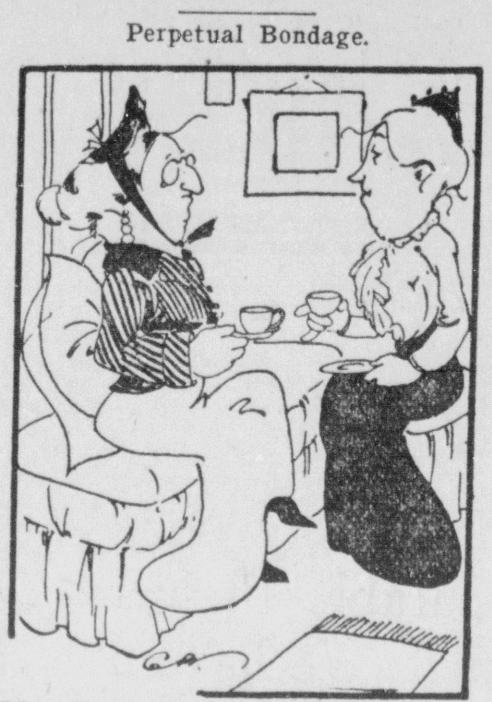
The phosphorescence of certain agaries of Borneo has more than once demoralized the superstitious savages and astonished whites. Some years ago a party of English engineers found it necessary to survey a tract of low lying country which was almost impenetrable, and to blaze the trail natives were employed to work at night, others during the day. The former came into camp one night stating that they could not go through a portion of the bush or forest, strange "spirits" on the trees telling them that evil would befall them if they continued. The "spirits" proved to be a magnificent display of phosphorescence emanating from agaries growing upon the dead limbs of the trees. These vegetable fire bodies were traced for a considerable distance, producing a most remarkable exhibition, the light in some places being so brilliant that it was difficult to believe that the forest was not afire. To test the brilliancy the men held papers near the most brilliant portions and read by the light.—London Globe.

Looted a Residence.

Hickory Hall, the Cedarhurst home of Banker Charles E. Warren of the Lincoln National bank, New York, was robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of furnishings. The robbers carted the loot away in vanloads. Carpets, rugs, furniture, bric a brac, pictures, plate and dishes made up the booty of the thieves, who worked three days securing it, while neighbors looked on in unconcern.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Perpetual Bondage.



Mrs. Henry Peck—I rule my house absolutely. When I am at home Mr. Peck minds me implicitly.

Mrs. Herdso—What does he do when you are away?

Mrs. Peck—When I am not at home he minds the baby.

Young America.

Of course Thanksgiving doesn't mean
Just sports for every one—
Our parson has to preach that day,
And that can't be much fun!

And Mother has to sup'rintend
The roasting of the turk,
While Father sharpens carving-knives—
This all means lots of work!

But then for me 't 's a dandy time:
I simply take my seat
At table, when the dinner's on,
'N' eat, 'n' eat, 'N' EAT!

—Lippincott's.

The Swiftest Yet.

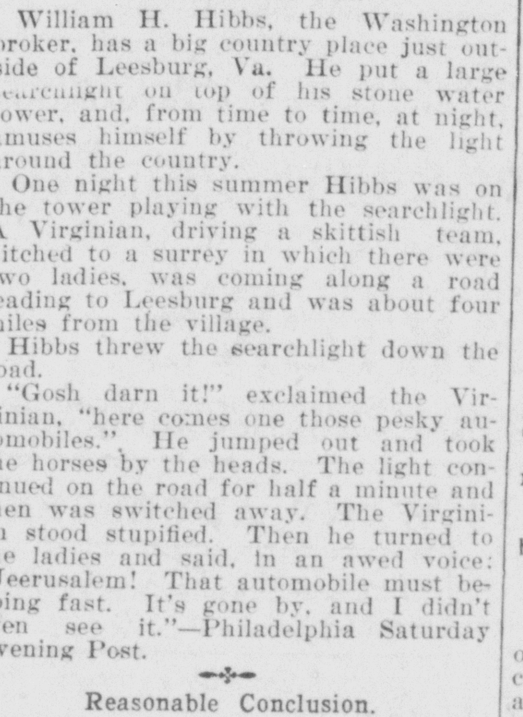
William H. Hibbs, the Washington broker, has a big country place just outside of Leesburg, Va. He put a large searchlight on top of his stone water tower, and, from time to time, at night, amuses himself by throwing the light around the country.

One night this summer Hibbs was on the tower playing with the searchlight. A Virginian, driving a skittish team, hitched to a surrey in which there were two ladies, was coming along a road leading to Leesburg and was about four miles from the village.

Hibbs threw the searchlight down the road.

"Gosh darn it!" exclaimed the Virginian, "here comes one those pesky automobiles." He jumped out and took the horses by the heads. The light continued on the road for half a minute and then was switched away. The Virginian stood stupified. Then he turned to the ladies and said, in an awed voice: "Jeerusalem! That automobile must be going fast. It's gone by, and I didn't even see it."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Reasonable Conclusion.



Farmer Hirsute—My boy, can you direct me to ——

The Kid—Nothin' doin', boss. De barber shops is all closed today.

It Told the Truth.

A countryman on a visit to Glasgow, while walking along Argyll street reading the signboards and the tickets in the shop windows, said to his companion, "Hoo can a' thae ham shops be the best and cheapest? Every yin o' them says that, and the same wi' the clothes shop tae. They are jist a lot o' leears."

They continued along the street until, coming opposite a plumber's shop with a big bill in the window with the words "Cast Iron Sinks" printed in large letters on it, he exclaimed: "Well, Jock, here's yin that tells the truth at ony rate. But any half-witted fool kens that cast iron wad sink."—Tit Bits.

Out of the Past.

"I say, Jenks, why is the first ocean trip for the majority of people like the beginning of a great Latin phrase?"

"Easy one; it's a sick transit."—Baltimore American.

His Faux Pas.

"I hear your watch was stolen."

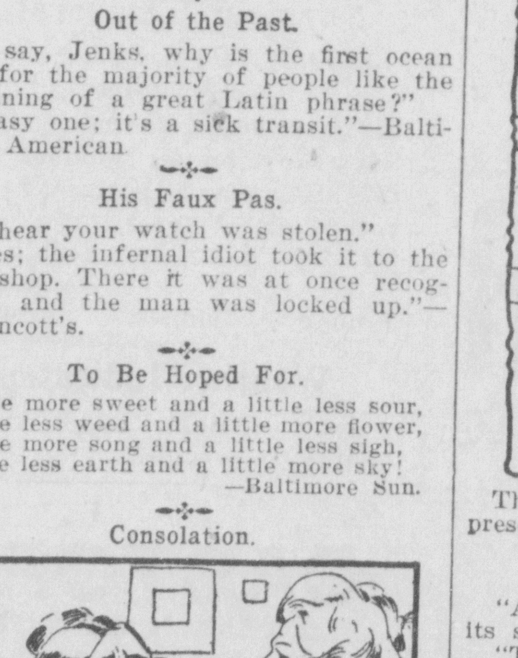
"Yes; the infernal idiot took it to the pawnshop. There it was at once recognized, and the man was locked up."—Lippincott's.

To Be Hoped For.

A little more sweet and a little less sour,
A little less weed and a little more flower,
A little more song and a little less sigh,
A little less earth and a little more sky!

—Baltimore Sun.

Consolation.



Mrs. Homerleigh—My daughter looks just as I did when I was her age.

Mrs. Oldun—Oh! you mustn't let that worry you. She may look entirely different to what you do when she reaches your age.

An Oversight.

The house bill of the Imperial theater of La Roche-sur-Yon announced for the evening performance "La Tour de Nesle," a five-act melodrama, and "La Soeur de Jocrisse," a one-act farce. The drama had been disposed of, but the low comedian was missing and could not be found. What was to be done? A luminous idea finally entered the manager's mind. The orchestra played an overture, then another, then a third, then a polka, and finally a quadrille. At last, when the audience had grown quite obstreperous, the stage manager appeared. He addressed the three conventional bows to the spectators and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: You are anxious, I know, to listen to 'La Soeur de Jocrisse;' the piece has just been acted, but through an unaccountable oversight on the part of the stage hands they forgot to raise the curtain."—Argonaut.

What Robbie Wanted to Know.

He asked so many questions that day that he finally wore out his mother's patience.

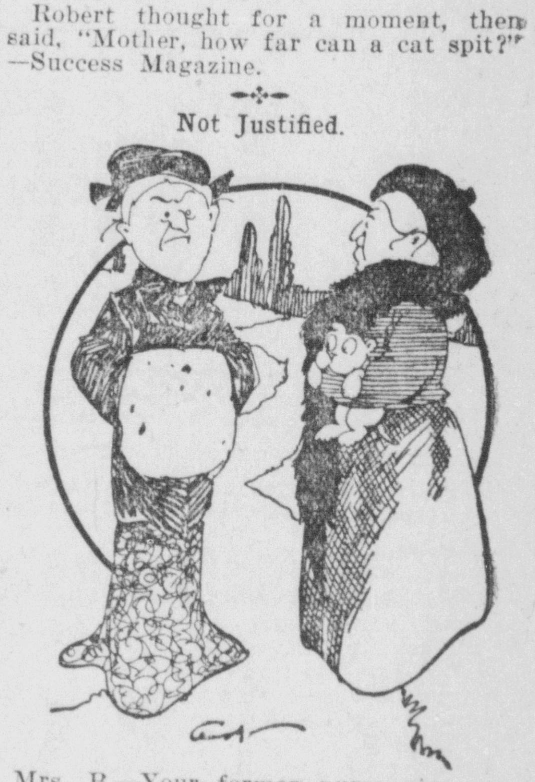
"Robert," she cried, "if you ask me another question I shall put you to bed without your supper."

Robert promptly asked another and was packed off to bed. Later his mother repented. After all, asking questions was the only way he could acquire knowledge; so she tiptoed upstairs, knelt beside Robert's bed, and told him she was sorry.

"Now, dear," she said, "if you want to ask one more question before you go to sleep, ask it now and I will try to answer."

Robert thought for a moment, then said, "Mother, how far can a cat spit?" —Success Magazine.

Not Justified.



Mrs. B.—Your former nurse girl applied to me for a position today. Why did she leave your employ?

Mrs. W.—She whipped darling Fido unmercifully for almost nothing.

Mrs. B.—Indeed!

Mrs. W.—Yes; he hadn't done a thing but bite the baby.

Proof of a Gentleman.

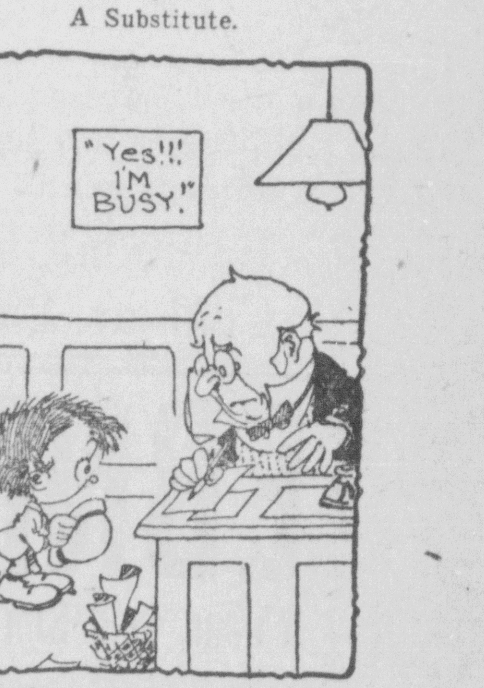
"Maj. Inman told me this story," said one of the army officer's old friends recently. "He thought it was very funny, and it was. Inman said that a Kansas man named Chisholm, a ranchman and cattleman of much means, traveled a great deal over the old Santa Fe trail by stage coach in those early days. He had a big government beef contract—for either the army or the Indians, I forget now which; but, at any rate, he had to go in person to conclude the business. He had had to go to Arizona to one of the agencies. Returning, he was smart enough to send his money on ahead and it got back to his ranch safely enough. He had about $1000 in bills on his person. In another pocket he had a $2 bill. As he was getting back into Kansas the stage was held up, evidently by a party of robbers, who had been watching Chisholm and expecting him to return with a wad of money in payment for his cattle. Chisholm slipped the $1000 roll down his pants leg. The holdup men buttoned him first. He invited them to search him, saying that he had little money on his clothes. They found his watch and ring, and located the $2 bill. The $1000 roll down in his pants leg was overlooked.

"'That's all I have,' said Chisholm. He was talking to the man who had taken his $2 bill. 'I was going to use that to buy grub with until I get home.'

"'You're a blanked cheap, mean cuss,' snorted the bandit. 'Fact of the matter is that a man mean enough to travel with only $2 in his pockets ought to starve and thirst to death. But I'm going to give you a dollar back, and I'm going to let you know, blank you, that you are dealing with a gentleman.'

"And the holdup man fished out a silver dollar and handed it to Chisholm."—Kansas City Journal.

A Substitute.



The Merchant—But I need no help at present.

Logical.

"A disease should be attacked at its source."

"Then, if a man's disease is hereditary, I suppose you'd doctor his father of it, eh?"

The Party of the First Part.

General—Send my orderly to me at once.

Aide-de-Camp—Sorry, sir, he has just been cut in two by a bullet.

General—Then order that part of him to be found which contains my tobacco pouch.—Sourir.

His One Good Trait.

Loafer—Can yer spare us a 'a'penny, mate?

Workingman—Wotcher want a 'a'penny for?

Loafer—Cos I got one, and I wants another for the price of 'arf a pint.

Workingman—Ever done a day's work in your life?

Loafer—No, guv-nor, cawn't say as I 'ave.

Workingman—Well, yer never done a pore bloke out of a job, anyway. 'Ere's yer 'a'penny.—Punch.

As Requested.

Husband—What's this stuff?

Wife—You told me you wanted a quick lunch, so I made you some hasty pudding.—Baltimore American.

MRS. TAFT SITS IN PRESIDENTIAL PEW

OCCUPIES BENCH IN OLD ST. JOHN'S AT WASHINGTON RESERVED FOR HEAD OF NATION.

CHIEF EXECUTIVES PAY RENT.

Presidents of All Denominations Attend Services at Intervals During Their Terms.

NOTED NAMES ON THE REGISTER.

After Mrs. Taft's return to Washington from Beverly her first public appearance was in attendance at the morning services at St. John's Episcopal church, says the New York Herald. Mrs. Taft, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. More, wife of Prof. Louis More, walked from the white house across Lafayette park to the church, which is situated on the opposite side of the park from the executive mansion. They occupied what is known and has been known for decades as the "Presidential Pew."

The first occupant of this pew was President Madison, and a line of presidential occupants followed, the continuity of which was not broken until President Lincoln's time. Although this pew, which is near the center of the church, was set apart for the President's use, free of charge, its occupants, without exception, have insisted upon paying the annual rental.

President Taft has occupied the presidential pew at St. John's but once—last Easter Sunday. He is a regular attendant at All Souls' Unitarian church, Fourteenth and L streets.

Noted Names on Register.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal church is quaint and old fashioned in appearance, covered with ivy, and its aristocratic location and associations lend an interest to the old structure, with its pillared portico and stuccoed walls, such as attaches to few churches in this country. On its register are inscribed names of men who have been mighty in arms or in council and of families which have been closely identified with the early history of the nation and of the states of Maryland and Virginia.

The movement for the erection of St. John's was began in 1814, but the matter was dropped temporarily, as many of those interested had enlisted in the military service as volunteers to resist the threatened attack upon the capital by the British forces. In August of that year the enemy overcame the hastily assembled militia, entered the city and burned the capitol, the President's house, as the present white house was then called, and all the department buildings and not a few of the private houses. It was not until September 4, 1815, that the promoters were able to enter into a contract for the erection of the church.

Subject of Editorial.

On December 27, 1816, St. John's day, Bishop Kemp of Maryland performed the ceremonies of consecration, and religious ceremonies were conducted by the bishop and attendant clergy. The completion of the edifice was made the subject of an editorial in the National Intelligencer of November 7, 1816, which said in part:

"It is a subject of great satisfaction to notice the number of improvements which are embellishing our city, and we feel peculiar satisfaction in announcing the completion of the new Episcopal church, situated on the eminence opposite the president's house," etc.

All trace of the "eminence" referred to has disappeared long ago, and only the level ground and walks of Lafayette park now separate the white house and St. John's church, both of which appear to be on the same elevation. This ancient editorial, however, confirms the statement of Christian Hines in his "Early Recollections of Washington City" that before 1800 an old family graveyard was in existence at the southwest corner of Lafayette square, on "tolerably high ground above the bed of Pennsylvania avenue."

On November 5, 1816, Rev. William H. Wilmer, then rector of Christ church in Alexandria, was elected pastor of St. John's. The present rector is Rev. Doland Cotton Smith, D. D.

President's Pew Selected.

In December, 1816, a committee was appointed to wait on President Madison, and offer him his choice of a pew in the church free of purchase. The President requested the committee to make the selection, which was done. In March, 1819, it was resolved by the vestry that the pew set apart for the use of the President of the United States in St. John's church should be for the use of the family of the President and not chargeable with rent.

The next occupant of the presidential pew was President Monroe. John Quincy Adams, while President, occupied one of the four large pews taken by Henry Clay, a punctual attendant at St. John's. President Adams' grand-daughter, a girl of 15, occupied the presidential pew and was required to present to the President on Monday morning a summary of the discourse. She soon found that he detected any important omission.

Although a Methodist, President Jackson occupied regularly this noted pew at St. John's church, as did Mr. Van Buren while vice president and during his presidency, accompanied by members of his family. During his short service as President, Gen. Harrison attended St. John's each Sunday. Vice President Tyler succeeded President Harrison, and the presidential pew was again occupied by the family of the President.

President Taylor, who was inaugurated in March, 1849, and his family, and Vice President Fillmore, who succeeded him, were all regular attendants. Mr. Buchanan, who followed Gen. Pierce in the presidency, was seen regularly at St. John's.

o other President became connected with St. John's until after the death of President Garfield, when the presidency devolved on Gen. Arthur. Since that time the occupants of the presidential pew are well known.

Elopers Return to Hungary.

Young Arpad Kovacs, who is just beginning to make a name for himself as an architect in New York, will go to his father's home in Budapest, Hungary, to receive his dying parent's forgiveness and a share in a large estate. Kovacs came to New York three years ago with a pretty Austrian girl, whom he married on their arrival. They had eloped because his father had refused to sanction their marriage, having chosen another young woman for the bride of his son. The young man had then $200,000, which he had inherited from his grandfather, but he soon lost it in speculation. Then he set to work to build up a fortune of his own. Meanwhile his aged mother in Budapest died. The father became ill a year ago, and decided to try to find the boy whom he had disinherited. He wrote to the police of every large city in Europe and engaged representatives to look for the young man in America. A New York law firm found Kovacs and his wife living under an assumed name in the Grand Union hotel. After some persuasion Kovacs promised to take his bride with him home to Hungary and become reconciled to his father.

A DESERT OF SALT.

Shott Jerid, the Terror of the Arabs in Tunis.

In southern Tunis lies an extensive salt marsh desert called the Shott Jerid, of which the Arabs stand in terror, for many a caravan has been lost in the salt encrusted morass, which according to De Lesseps is as much as 1200 feet deep in places. This region has been crossed for the first time in a small automobile by a woman, Myriam Harry, a well known French novelist, and an account of her trip has just appeared in L'Illustration.

Accompanied by a native and a camel carrying water and petrol, Mme. Harry set out from Gabes, ninety miles west of which the salt desert begins. As far as eye can see it is a dead white plain of saltpeter and magnesium crystals, without a vestige of vegetation.

The silence is appalling. No birds, no snakes, not even a fly or a mosquito is to be seen. There is a narrow pathway through the marsh, and natives have rammed in wooden posts here and there as warnings against specially dangerous places. These stick out of the glittering surface like masts of sunken wrecks.

The salt mud is a moving mass which continuously throws up to the surface what it has swallowed up. Skeletons of men and beasts of burden, bleached as white as snow by the action of the salts, lie strewn about.

"The glittering salt particles which soon covered us," Mme. Tarry writes, "gave us the impression that we were traveling in polar lands, although a wind that blew from the south scorched us like the breath from a fiery furnace. Many mirages were observed. These, the Arabs say, are created by evil spirits to lure travelers to their doom.

"We had covered eighty miles without mishap when a second's inattention caused the car to swerve and the wheels sank through the treacherous salt crust. Fortunately we had been seen, and the car was lifted out of the mud, camels' thigh bones serving as levers, by some friendly natives who conducted us to the village of Kriz."

PUBLIC CONTROL VITAL.

United States Forester Declares Himself on Water Power Grants.

The practice of the government in granting water power concessions is outlined by Gifford Pinchot, United States forester, in a letter written to Col. Henry L. Higginson of Boston, Mass., a director of the General Electric company. Mr. Pinchot seeks to emphasize particularly that he does not wish to retard the development of water powers by private capital. Summarizing the conditions imposed on all power permits, the government forester makes clear the point that the renewal of a permit at the end of fifty years is at the option of the government; that it is, by statute revocable by the secretary of the interior, but unless revoked, continues fifty years, when it terminates without any special revocation, but may then be renewed at the option of and on conditions to be fixed by the government. "There is a strong tendency toward concentrated control of hydro-electric development in the United States," says Mr. Pinchot. "As an outsider I have not the information which would warrant my saying that such a trust has been planned, but it is apparent that present tendencies favor such a trust and will produce it if they continue. I therefore think that it is of the utmost importance for the people of the nation to understand these tendencies, realize their import, and take effective steps now while there is yet time to retain and effectively exercise public control of this vital necessity of life."

"ONION QUEEN."

A Dayton Woman Netted a Small Fortune from Ten-Acre Patch.

Miss Alice Turner of this place is being dubbed the Onion Queen of the Pacific Northwest. This season she planted and harvested ten acres of onions and cleared above all her expenses $8330. The crop was an immense one, being raised on new land and watered with artesian well water.

Miss Turner came into possession of a small farm by the death of her father a year ago. She was at a loss to know what to do with the old home and her mother, when she decided to become an onion grower all by herself.

She engaged men to plow and plant her acreage to onion seed and throughout the summer superintended the weeding and watering of the crop.

In spite of many scoffings from neighbors, who declared onions would be worthless this fall, she persevered and now is envied by all. The total crop was purchased by a New York commission man for distribution to merchants in the east. Miss Turner realized 75 cents a sack for the onions, which yielded nearly 1000 sacks an acre.—Dayton (Wash.) Cor. Minneapolis Journal.

A Practical Zoologist.

Twenty miles southwest of Mason City, Ia., is the only deer farm in the west. It is conducted by John W. Griggs, a hunter and trapper of pioneer days, who has a herd of one hundred deer from which he yearly realizes a good profit. Griggs' farm has been a zoological retreat for years. First he reared wolves, then wild geese, then antelope, then elk and now deer. He began fifteen years ago with a pair of Virginia deer, and has experimented with white tails, black tails and other hybrids, but the climate of Iowa has evolved a type of the northern deer as the one hardy enough for all purposes. Griggs pays as much attention to the breeding of the deer as the average farmer does to the breeding of his horses.

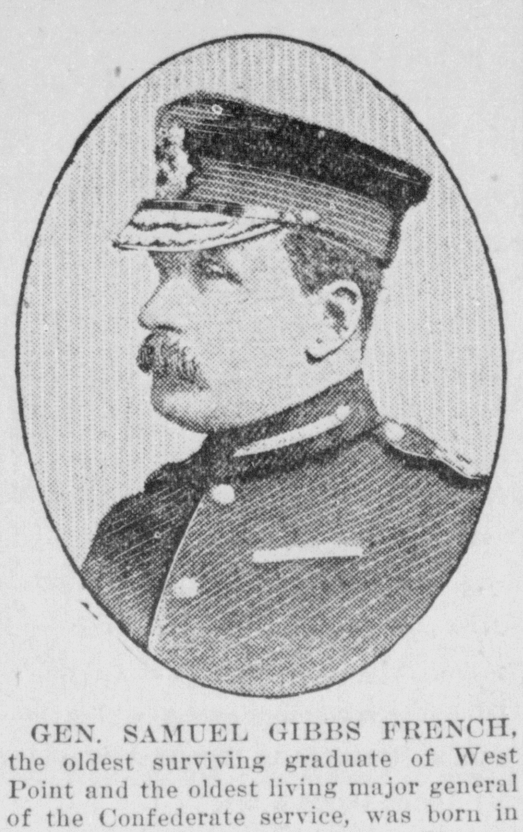
Another Napoleon Relic.

An interesting addition has been made to the contents of the Army museum in Paris in the shape of the red and white ensign, ornamented with gold beetles, which Napoleon gave to the troops in the Island of Elba during his sojourn there. A French contemporary informs us that the flag came into the possession of Col. Campbell, whom the allies set to keep watch over the Emperor, when he made his sudden departure from the island, and has remained in the family ever since. The gift is one which the French nation will no doubt be glad to have in its possession.—Westminster Gazette.

Homeward Bound Chinamen.

Two hundred jabbering Chinamen from Mexico recently passed through New York under special government permission, bound for Canada, where they are to take the Canadian Pacific railroad, go to Vancouver, B. C., and then take ship for China. Many of the Chinamen had "made their pile" in Mexico, as the miners say.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.



GEN. SAMUEL GIBBS FRENCH, the oldest surviving graduate of West Point and the oldest living major general of the Confederate service, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, November 22. 1818. He graduated from the West Point academy in 1843 and a few years later was sent to Texas to join the army of occupation under Gen. Taylor. He served through the Mexican war and was severely wounded at the battle of Buena Vista. Upon his return from Mexico he was presented with a sword by the state of New Jersey. In 1856 he resigned from the army and became a cotton planter in Mississippi. At the beginning of the Civil war he became chief of ordnance of the army of the state of Mississippi. In the army of the Confederate States he was advanced to the rank of major general. He did brilliant service in the Dalton and Atlanta campaign. In the battle of Allatoona, on Kenesaw mountain, he defeated Gen. McPherson's assault. His work in constructing the defenses about Petersburg, Va., prolonged the life of the Confederacy for nearly a year.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, who was president of Yale university from 1886 to 1899, was born in Norwich, Conn., November 16. 1828, the grandson of Rev. Timothy Dwight, who was president of Yale from 1795 to 1817. After graduating from Yale in 1849 Dr. Dwight spent three years in the study of theology. He was a tutor at Yale for four years and afterward went abroad to study for two years at Bonn and Berlin. Upon his return home in 1858 he became professor of sacred literature and New Testament Greek in the Yale Theological Seminary, which position he held until his election to the presidency of the university in 1886. Dr. Dwight is regarded as one of the foremost theologians in America and is the author of a number of works dealing with theological and educational subjects.

JOHN LAMBERT CADWALADER, the eminent New York lawyer who has been mentioned as the possible successor of Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to the court of St. James, was born in Trenton, N. J., November 17, 1836. After graduating from Princeton college in 1856 he took a course in law at the Harvard Law school. In 1864 he began the practice of his profession in New York and soon attained prominence. From 1874 until 1876 he was assistant secretary of state of the United States. In recent years he has been the head of the law firm in New York of which Attorney General Wickersham was a member before his appointment to the cabinet. In recognition of his high standing in the legal profession Mr. Cadwalader has been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Princeton university, the University of Pennsylvania and other leading colleges and universities.

REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT S. SNOW, U. S. N., retired, was born in Rockland, Me., November 18, 1845, and graduated from the United States Naval academy at 20 years of age. His early service in the navy was mainly at sea and in every part of the world. He took part in the Korean expedition in the early '70s, and later served on various important naval boards. In 1898 he was commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard and at the outbreak of the war with Spain he was given command of the Badger. After the war he was the first naval commandant and governor of Porto Rico. After his duty as governor of Porto Rico he commanded the third lighthouse district and was next in the important command of the receiving ship Vermont at the New York navy yard. From 1904 until his retirement for age in 1907 Rear Admiral Snow was in command of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

MRS. ANNIE YEAMANS, the oldest actress on the American stage, was born on the Isle of Man, November 19, 1835. Her girlhood was spent in Australia, where as a child she went on the stage. At the age of 18 she married Edward Yeamans, a circus clown, and in the next few years she accompanied the circus on a tour of Australia, India and other parts of the world. When the circus stranded in Shanghai Mrs. Yeamans got together a few of the performers and they toured through all the possible parts of China. In 1868 she came to the United States and for several years played in a stock company in San Francisco. Then came a tour of the country with her husband, the two appearing in sketches in music halls and variety theaters. In Leavenworth, Kan., Mr. Yeamans fell a victim to the cholera and his widow traveled almost penniless to New York, where she found employment in a stock company playing in a Brooklyn theater. Later she appeared in company with John Brougham, Maggie Mitchell, John E. Owens and other famous players of that day. Mrs. Yeamans made her greatest reputation, however, while appearing in the famous Harrigan and Hart farces at the Union Square theater.

QUEEN MARGHERITA OF ITALY, mother of the reigning monarch, Victor Emmanuel III., was born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. In 1868 she was married to Humbert of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, who became King of Italy in 1878. After the occupation of Rome by the Italian government in 1870 Margherita took up her residence in the Quirinal palace, where she has lived ever since. She has been a widow since July 29, 1900, when King Humbert was slain by an assassin at Monza. The Dowager Queen is very popular among all classes of her Italian subjects, and she has the respect and veneration of every crowned head in Europe.

DR. HUGH M'CORMICK SMITH, deputy commissioner of the United States bureau of fisheries, was born in Washington, D. C., November 21, 1865, and received his education in the public schools of that city and in the medical department of Georgetown university. He entered the fish commission in 1886 as an assistant, and through various promotions attained his present office in 1903. He was director of the fish commission's laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., in 1901 and 1902, and was one of the special agents in charge of fishes in the tenth census. He has general charge of the biological survey of the Philippine waters and is familiar with fishes not only from a scientific standpoint but from every other standpoint, having visited many foreign countries to study fisheries and represented the United States at various fishery congresses.

SHELBY M. CULLOM, who has the distinction of being the oldest member of the United States Senate, celebrated his eightieth birthday today. Senator Cullom's career as an officeholder covers a period of more than half a century, during which time he has served four times in the Illinois Legislature, nearly two terms as governor of the state, three terms as representative in the national Congress and is now serving his fifth term as United States senator.

Springfield has been the home of Senator Cullom since he came there in the early 50s and hung out his shingle as a lawyer. He was born in Kentucky, but was brought to Illinois in his infancy. His father was a member of the Illinois Legislature and a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Cullom was elected city attorney of Springfield. He was elected a representative to the state Legislature in 1856, was re-elected in 1860, and was made speaker for his second term.

The Springfield district, which previously had been strongly Democratic, elected him to Congress in 1865, and he was returned until March 3, 1871. He then returned to Springfield to accept the presidency of the State National bank. He was again sent to the state Legislature in 1872, and was re-elected for another term, with the speakership. As chairman of the Illinois delegation to the Republican national convention he placed Gen. Grant in nomination for the presidency in 1872, and also nominated Gen. Logan in 1884.

The voters of Illinois gave him a good majority for the governorship in 1876, and he was re-elected by a greatly increased majority in 1880. He resigned from the gubernatorial office in 1883, having been elected United States senator to succeed David Davis, independent Democrat.

CAPT. FRANK F. FLETCHER of the United States navy was born in Iowa, November 23, 1855, and graduated from the United States naval academy at the age of 20. His first duty was deep sea sounding, in which he was engaged during 1875 and 1876. In the early 80s, following a period of duty on the European station, he took part in a scientific expedition to South America. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was given his first command, that of the gunboat Eagle, in which he participated in the naval campaign in Cuban waters. With his advancement to the rank of captain he was given command of the cruiser Raleigh in 1905. In 1907 he served on the general navy board. During the memorable cruise of the American battleship fleet around the world Capt. Fletcher was in command of the battleship Vermont.

ADAM H. FETTEROLF, president of Girard college, Philadelphia, was born in Perkiomen, Pa., November 24, 1841, and received his education at Ursinus college. After his graduation in 1866 he began his career as a public school teacher. Several years later he became principal of Freeland seminary, now Ursinus college. From 1870 to 1880 he was principal of the Andalusia Hall school in Pennsylvania. In 1880 he became vice president of Girard college, the famous school founded by Stephen Girard for the education of poor boys in Philadelphia, and since 1882 he has been president of the institution. In recognition of his work as an educator Dr. Fetterolf has received honorary degrees from Lafayette college and other prominent educational institutions in the east.

BLOODED STOCK.

Scotch Breeders Enjoying a Brisk Demand from Over the Seas.

A booming demand for blooded horses and livestock is indicated by the following dispatch from Glasgow: Two well-bred Clydesdale stallions and three mares from a farm in Kirkcudbright have just been shipped to Virginia. Scottish breeders this season have been well looked after by buyers from America, Canada and the Argentine republic. There is now a great demand for accommodations for horses on the Canadian lines. Until the close of the Lawrence season shipments will be heavy. One Donaldson liner took 104 pedigreed Clydesdale horses and mares, and also a consignment of Shetland ponies. Another ship of the same line had 118 horses and mares, and the Allan liners are also taking valuable lots on board. The majority of the animals are Clydesdales. Canadian farmers who have been in Scotland buying largely have an exceedingly high opinion of these Scottish-bred horses for work on the Dominion farms. Sheep have also been shipped from the Clyde, but the demand is principally for really class horses. On one of the Scottish steamers sailing to Argentina much curiosity was evinced in a bull calf. The greatest care was taking in housing this Scottish emigrant, and he ought to land in Buenos Ayres in the best of trim. 'Collynie Commodore,' as he is called, cost $3780, and a very fine dark roan shorthorn he is. He is highly pedigreed, and an ancestor was priced a few years ago at $6300."

France's Gambling Rakeoff.

The French government takes 15 per cent. of all the money staked at the casinos of the seaside and other health resorts on the little horses and other gambling devices. For the season of 1908-09 this percentage amounted to $943,393, the summer season naturally contributing the greater part—over $600,000.

Paris has received $60,000 of the government's share and has divided it among various charitable works, hospitals, orphanages, soldiers' homes and similar institutions, including $20,000 to the society for hygienic food and 4800 to the home for women postal, telegraph and telephone clerks. The government's 15 per cent. shows that over $6,000,000 was staked during the year.—New York Sun.

Caterpillars Used for Food.

The natives of the Upper Congo are very fond of certain kinds of caterpillars, gathered from the trees which these insects frequent during the caterpillar season. They assert that "Mita," as they call these edible caterpillars, are very palatable when cooked in the proper way. Several kinds are eaten, ranging in size from small insects less than 2 inches long—which form clusters or nests in the branches of the trees, and are therefore easily gathered—to big, hairy monsters 5 or 6 inches long and proportionately thick. The way that these latter are held in the fingers and crawl over the hands and arms before being consigned to the frying pan is anything but a pleasing sight.—Wide World Magazine.

—Dr. William Tell Kudlich has brought to the notice of the health board of Hoboken, N. J., a plan for exterminating the mosquito, which consists in planting mosquito-infested tracts with arzolla.

SPANISH SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE.

Method of Advance—Discipline More Lax in Camp Than on the Field.

The Spanish soldier's behavior under fire is admirable. Only yesterday as we were retiring down the slope of a hill under a desultory fire I saw a sergeant quietly stop in the open, roll and light a cigarette, and then proceed deliberately to rejoin his comrades.

Discipline is somewhat lax in camp, though I believe that with the material which the officers have to handle a little more strictness would be advisable, for the soldier of Spain is a cheerful, independent devil may care fellow.

On the field, however, his obedience leaves nothing to be desired, unless it be his over anxiety to continue firing after the "Cease fire" has sounded. In direct opposition to our English methods, the non-commissioned officers have power to hit a man for slackness, stupidity, or non-obedience of orders, whereas one soldier striking another is most severely dealt with, especially as Spaniards invariably "fight it out" with the knife.

The officers are keen and well informed, and their care for the men's comfort is notable. Here is an example: We had just returned from convoy duty, and on returning to camp were glad to find an excellent cold soup, prepared with oil, water, vinegar, and vegetables. The officers of each company stood around seeing that the men got their due portion, first having tested it to assure themselves of the quality of the food.

The pay is scant, three halfpence a day; but there is one compensation much appreciated by the men: they are paid daily.

Some of the Spanish methods in the field are unusual. The firing line, for instance, starts with a rifle a yard, but the advance instead of being conducted in line follows this plan: Each squad of six to ten men under a corporal, on the signal to advance being given, wheels around and doubles toward the next cover in Indian file, extending into line as the cover is reached; in this way the whole line may advance simultaneously, or squad by squad, the advantage claimed being the smallness of target offered to the enemy during the rush forward.

As by force of experience we learned in South Africa the absolute necessity of using all cover, so the soldier here, after his first few fights, in which the losses were so altogether disproportionate to the successes gained, found that to compete with the Moors required all his cunning and was no mere field day. Now during the advance he makes full use of stones and depressions in the ground. The only fault I note is that he is too prone to make use of the kneeling position from behind cover, thus exposing the head and shoulders to fire.—Melilla Cor. London Daily Mail.

OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT.

Old and New Way of Operating Wall Street Banks.

With the branching out of the Wall street banks for the business of foreign countries, the large banks and trust companies of this city are adding numerous vice presidents to supervise the work of the newly organized departments. In this way the office of vice president is fast losing its old-time significance, since, in the case of many of the men recently appointed, it has been virtually understood that they are never to fill the office of president during the absence of that official. In the banks that are large enough to have extensive foreign connections there are always one or two vice presidents designated to assume charge in an emergency. They are usually men who have grown up with the bank and who have received the highest technical training. The others are vice presidents in name only, being specialists whose activity is confined to rather narrow lines.

The First National bank of Chicago met this situation some time ago with the appointment of nine managers and assistant managers to take charge of the work of special departments. That bank, which has a most elaborate organization, has only three vice presidents. The National City bank of this city now has six vice presidents, the Hanover National four, the First National three, and the National Park three. The Bankers, the Guaranty, and the Knickerbocker are among the trust companies that maintain a large executive staff.

The banks of this city are likely to appoint additional vice presidents as soon as they develop their plans to obtain an increasing share of the foreign business that has so long gone to the great branch banks of Europe. Most of the new vice presidents appointed by New York banks within the last month or two are comparatively young men, who have been identified with the successful management of some great business enterprise—not necessarily a bank—in the west.—New York Evening Post.

TRAVEL IN RHODESIA.

It Is Extremely Slow and Special Types of Wagons Are Required.

The method of transportation is extremely slow, as the oxen do not average much more than two miles an hour. With a wagon and a good span of oxen one can go anywhere, whether there is a road or not.

The hills are pretty steep, says the Springfield Republican, and the wagons are fitted with a brake which is worked from the rear of the wagon. In going down the steeper hills this brake is screwed up tight, so that the wheels do not revolve at all. The wagon then slides down the hill, with many bumps.

As the wagons are not made with any springs, it is not exactly a comfortable sort of traveling, but there is nothing that a good healthy boy enjoys more than a trip by ox wagon. As the heat in the middle of the day is often intense, it is the custom on long journeys to "outspan," that is to say, to unhitch the oxen by the side of the road during the middle of the day and to resume the journey at night, especially when the moon is shining.

The typical Boer wagon is covered at the rear end with a canvas tent, and here the family ride and sleep by night. There is usually a spring bed in the wagon, made of leather thongs stretched over a wooden frame. Traveling by ox wagon is called by the Boers trekking, and hence that term came to mean in South Africa any kind of travel.

The first settlers in the country came from the Transvaal by wagon, and they settled at Salisbury. There are a few road bridges, and the streams all have to be forded. As the banks are generally pretty steep, it is not an uncommon sight to see a wagon stalled in attempting to climb out of the river bed.

In a case like that, another span of oxen is attached, and sometimes it is even necessary to use three complete spans to get the wagon out.

The Coming Locomotive.

The appearance of the first of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's large electric locomotives for terminal service through the tunnels leading to the new down-town passenger station in New York city marks a new era of terminal traction in the United States. The engine resembles two passenger coaches with huge driving wheels, and the cab portion of the vehicle houses immense motors which provide power enough to draw trains of average length at a high rate of speed, or to move long trains at an economical pace for such service. The locomotives are, of course, absolutely smokeless, as the electricity is generated at power stations and transferred to the motors through a rail.

This peculiar locomotives does not represent the ultimate improvement in the direction of electric traction. It is a good beginning from which electrical engineers may be expected to evolve something better. Indeed, something is already on foot that will probably result in a more economical application of electricity for railroad service. President Hugh Reid of the Glasgow University Engineering Society, announced on Saturday last that a new locomotive is now under construction which may successfully use the turbine engine for the dedelopment of electricity, and therefore carry its own source of power. On this new locomotive, steam will be generated in a boiler of the ordinary locomotive type and led to a turbine of the impulse type capable of running at a speed of 3000 revolutions a minute, to which will be coupled directly a continuous current variable voltage dynamo or generator supplying electrical energy to four series of traction motors with armatures on the main or driving axles of the locomotive. The exhaust steam from the turbine will be carried to a condenser and led back to the boiler, making a practically closed cycle by means of small centrifugal pumps driven by auxiliary turbines.

President Reid states that the component parts of this engine have already proved to be efficient in application, and the novelty is therefore only in the combination of the different elements. This makes the experiment far from problematical, and great results are expected. The combination is like the one proposed for the operation of steamships by turbines and dynamos, and the outcome of the Glasgow experiment will therefore be of great interest to marine engineers. The one fault will be the presence of smoke or gas due to the use of coal to develop steam, but this may be so reduced that it will not constitute a serious objection except for tunnel service.

TENACIOUS PLANT LIFE.

Remarkable Floral Evidence of the Mildness of the November Weather.

The sharp frosts of October in this section were killing visitations only in exposed places, and under the kindly influence of the milder atmosphere which has prevailed thus far in November plant life has been thriving amazingly for the last month of autumn. Violets are in blossom for the second time, in their favorite haunts in the woods, and other growths of the wilds are green and full of vigor. In the city gardens whose owners are laggard with their preparatory winter work, there is pleasing evidence of persistency on the part of the flowers. Here and there a purple bloom enriches the fading greenery of the clematis, while geraniums are sappy and green and in many places showing gleams of red. In one neglected east side garden a gladiolus waves in full bloom today, as if to warn the owner that it is beyond the time when perishable bulbs are usually safely housed in the cellars. In the cemeteries, the myrtle is in bloom amid other notable evidence of the remarkable condition of things for November. Were it not for the fact that the seasons close by schedule in these places and in the public parks there would be plenty of greenery and blossoms to greet lovers of flowers.

The fungi are also persistent this year, and the mushroom hunter is still gathering the "shaggy mane," of the genus coprinus. Groups of the "inky coprinus" are also peeping through the earth in favored spots. In the woods, however, everything in this line has gone out of existence for the season except the late polyporus, which has been plentiful this year on moist stumps and lows.

INVADING CANADA.

American Paper and Pulp Interests Meeting New Tariff Conditions.

The threatened invasion of Canada by American lumber and paper capitalists under the retaliatory provisions of the new Payne tariff, has begun. The Nepisiguit Lumber company, composed of some of the wealthiest lumbermen in the United States, has taken possession of the extensive properties of the Adams Burns company, limited, of Bathwest, New Brunswick. The purchase includes all the crown lumber lands, and milling properties, as well as the wharves and stores at Bathwest village. Heretofore all the products of the company went to England. Hereafter all the products will go to the United States. The proposal of the Canadian government to put an export duty on pulp wood has also resulted in the formation of a syndicate at Ogdensburg, N. Y., to start a pulp mill at Prescott, on the Canadian side of the river St. Lawrence. The promoters have bought a vacant building known as the old starch mill at an outlay of $35,000. The Imperial Paper mills at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, are being negotiated for by American paper interests. The Chicago Newspaper company has examined it. Americans are preparing to bid on 12,000 acres of crown lands in the Gillies Timber Limit, in New Ontario.

The King's Christmas Card.

The King's Christmas card has already been chosen and is in the process of being printed. King Edward sends these cards broadcast at holiday season to his intimates and friends. This year the subject chosen for the card is an illustration for an incident in King Arthur's reign, the admission of Sir Tristram to the fellowship of the Round Table.

Queen Alexandra has preferred a later period of history for her selection—the intervention of Queen Philippa on behalf of the citizens of Calais; and her card depicts the consort of Edward III. interceding with her husband on behalf of those prisoners of his.

The Princess of Wales has gone to the earlier days of Alfred the Great's life for her card, which is adorned with a picture of Alfred as a boy reading aloud to his mother.—New York Sun.

A Somnambulist Injured.

Policeman Thall of the Greenpoint avenue station, Greenpoint, N. Y., was walking along Manhattan avenue early one morning, when he saw a man dangling from a third floor window. He thought the man was attempting suicide and shouted: "Don't jump!" A moment later the man dropped to the street. Thall tried to catch him, but failed. The fall fractured the man's skull. At St. Catherine's hospital he revived long enough to say he was John Savinsky, 57 years old, and that from the time he was a boy he had been a somnambulist.

Uncle Sam a Restaurateur.

The United States Senate restaurant, officially recorded as the "refectory," will be under new management when Congress convenes. Dick Shaw, a negro, who has been employed about the establishment for a third of a century, will have charge of the cafe, subject to the Senate committee on rules. Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts is head of the rules committee. He is a good business man and presumably will see that the "refectory" is a success. The proletariat used to go up to a counter and stand there and eat pie, sandwiches and "sinkers," but this counter has been abolished.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.

I.C.&S. SOUTHERN TRACTION CO.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound Cars Lv. Seymour TO	South-bound Cars Ar. Seymour FROM
7:00 a. m....I	C....6:30 a. m
x8:10 a. m....I	G....7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m....I	I....8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m....I	I...*9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m....I	I... 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m. ..I	I...10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m....I	I..*11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m ...I	I...11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m....I	I...12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m....I	I....1:50 p. m.
2.03 p. m....I	I...*2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m ...I	I....2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m....I	I... 3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m....I	I...*4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m....I	I....4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m ...I	I....5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p m....I	I...*6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m... I	I....6:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m....I	I.. *8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m....I	I ...8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m ...G	I....9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m....C	I...11:38 p. m.

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.
C.—Columbus.
*—Hoosier Flyers *—Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

North Bound.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv **Seymour**	6:45am	12:20pm	5:30pm
Lv Bedford	8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elnora	9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am	4:30pm	9:45pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p m, arrives at Seymour 6:25 p m

South Bound

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv TerreHaute	6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elnora	7:38am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:00am	2:25 pm	8:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p m, arrive at Westport 4:10 p m

For time tables and further imfortion, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company

INDPLS. & LOU. TRAC. CO.

In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54. 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville and Louisville.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

W. H. BURKLEY
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
and LOANS
OUR, INDIANA

of a
declares
big ditch is
that he can s
should not be

POTTER'S FIELD HELD TERRORS

This Father Would Sacrifice All to Save Baby From It.

PATHETIC CASE IN NEW YORK

Gregory Kelly, a Discharged Waiter, Attempted Murder and Suicide, the Former in Fancied Revenge For Baby's Death, the Latter That Insurance Pittance Might Spare to His Little One the Disgrace of a Grave in Potter's Field—Incidentally, Correction of Alleged Conditions in Hospital Is Demanded.

New York, Jan. 4.—Yesterday afternoon, when Gregory Kelly, a waiter out of work, walked into Hickey's old chophouse in John street he intended to kill himself so that the $325 insurance on his life might save his little daughter from burial in the potter's field. He had planned, however, that before firing the bullet into his own brain he would take the life of Frederick Biscottee, the manager of the restaurant, and thus, as he believed, avenge the death of his four-months-old child. The shot from Kelly's revolver missed the manager's head by the fraction of an inch and he was overpowered before he could turn the weapon upon himself. He is now in Bellevue hospital pending an examination into his sanity, while not far from him, in the morgue, lies the body of the daughter whose threatened burial in a pauper's lot apparently had driven him to desperation. Kelly had been discharged from the restaurant about a year ago. In his pocket was this letter, written in a good, legible hand: "To the Press and Public: I am writing this in connection with what I am about to do and to avenge the murder and give proper burial to my baby girl lying dead in Bellevue hospital in the morgue. I also hope that the city will inspect conditions as they now are at said hospital, that allow a dying infant four months old to be put in the streets. A strong, healthy child was stricken with pneumonia Nov. 20. On Nov. 29, with blood running from the ears from a hemorrhage and fits of convulsive coughing, my wife was ordered to take her out. She protested, saying she was not cured. They said they needed the bed and she must go.

"Finding her pleadings of no avail, my wife brought her to a cold, damp basement where we live. She lay there three weeks. Believing her to by dying on Dec. 22, my wife, through the help of a relief society, got her admitted again to the same ward that they put her out of three weeks before. She made a hard fight for life, but was not given half a chance. The men who kept me out of work and left me in this condition without money to call in a doctor or live in decent rooms are her murderers, and them I will settle with. I am not lazy or shiftless, but save my money when given a chance to work. As evidence of this I can refer to the New York Savings bank, where I had on deposit $325. That was the savings of eight months' work in the chophouse at William and John streets. They have barred me out. Now all I get is promises and insults.

"As they refuse to let me work and live, they shall not live. My wife has done all that any woman could do. Her devotion to Toodle, our baby, was pathetic. The sacrifices she made, the hard work she has done, the lack of proper food, ruined her health until now, afflicted with tuberculosis, it would kill her to see Toodle go to the potter's field. I believe it my duty to die and save her that disgrace. My life is insured for $300 in the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. I want to be buried in the same casket with my baby, and I trust the undertaker that buries us will be reasonable and leave my wife a little to live on.—Gregory Kelly."

In a diary also found in Kelly's pocket was this entry in reference to his daughter: "Admitted to Bellevue Nov. 20. Readmitted Dec. 22. Died or rather murdered Jan. 1. I promised her I would go with her when she looked up at me and cried for help, and I will keep my promise. She died in a basket in Ward 31, like a dog."

Kelly told practically the same story as was in his letter to Magistrate Harris in the Tombs police court. He talked rationally and with intense earnestness. Even the court attendants, hardened by daily scenes of misery and crime, turned away when Kelly told of his grief at the thought that he could not give his child a proper burial.

REWARD OFFERED

Cincinnati Council Stimulates Search For Anna Lloyd's Murderer.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—Three men have already been arrested in the mystery surrounding the murder on Friday night of Miss Anna Lloyd, secretary of the Wiborg-Hanna Lumber company, as she was leaving her office. Five more are to be made. The police say that some of this party knows of the crime. However, they will tell nothing of the identity of their men until they get them. The city council of Cincinnati has issued a reward of $2,500 for the capture of the murderer,

Cured of a Severe Attack of Bronchitis by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"On October 18, last, my little three year old daughter contracted a severe cold which resulted in a bad case of bronchitis," says Mrs W. G. Gibson, Lexington, Ky. "She lost the power of speech completely and was a very sick child. Fortunately we had a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and gave it to her according to the printed directions. On the second day she was a great deal better, and on the fifth day, Oct. 23, she was entirely well of her cold and bronchitis, which I attribute to this splendid medicine. I recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy unreservedly as I have found it the surest, safest, and quickest cure for colds, both for children and adults, of any I have ever used." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Wright Brothers Score in Legal War With Curtiss.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Judge Hazel, in the United States circuit court, has granted the Wright Brothers' motion for a temporary injunction restraining the Herring-Curtiss company and Glenn H. Curtiss from selling, manufacturing and exhibiting machines infringing on the patents of the petitioners. Judge Hazel said that in his opinion the machines of the Herring-Curtiss company infringe upon the Wrights' patent where the equilibrium of the machine is maintained by warping of the planes.

A Sprained Ankle.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches in two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is often two or three months before he is fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, as by applying Chamberlain's Liniment, as directed, a cure may as a rule be effected in less than one week's time, and in many cases within three days. For sale by C. W Milhous.

An Incident of Switchmen's Strike.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 4.—There is likelihood that all the mines of the Amalgamated Copper company, Butte Coalition and North Butte companies will be closed within a day or two as a result of an endorsement of the switchmen's strike by the Butte miners' union.

Came Near Choking to Death.

A little boy, the son of Chris. D. Peterson, a well known resident of the village of Jacksonville, Iowa, had a sudden and violent attack of croup. Much thick stringy phlegm came up after giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. Peterson says: "I think he would have choked to death had we not given him this remedy." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

What Walsh Has Left.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—John R. Walsh, it has been revealed, will be worth between $600,000 and $750,000 after the settlement of his $7,121,887 note to the Chicago clearing house banks which will be effected within a few days. Stocks and real estate will make up the three-fourths of a million left.

Stomach Trouble Cured

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. P. Clote, of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Helen Boyle Has Appendicitis.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Helen Boyle, wife of James Boyle, one of the kidnapers of Willie Whitla of Sharon, who is serving a twenty-five years' sentence in the Western penitentiary, is seriously ill with appendicitis.

A Traveling Salesman

H. F. Beers, 617 7th Ave., Peoria, Ill., writes: "I have been troubled for some time with kiddey trouble, so severely at times I could scarcely carry my grips. After using one bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills I have been entirely relieved, and cheerfully recommend them to all." Foley's Kidney Pills are healing and antiseptic and will restore health and strength.

Beeswax.

Bees secrete wax only when necessary to furnish storage room for honey or brood.

Simple Remedy for LaGrippe.

LaGrippe coughs are dangerous, as they very frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package.

The Nettle.

The nettle, which has eighteen common varieties, is the most widely spread of any wild plant.

Pneumonia Follows a Cold

but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, which stops the cough, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from your system.

TAFT TO MODIFY CERTAIN VIEWS

Heads of Railroads Secure Concessions.

MESSAGE WILL BE ALTERED

After Six of the Leading Railroad Magnates of the Country Had Had a Heart-to-Heart Talk With the President and Attorney General Wickersham, It Was Agreed That Certain Drastic Recommendations in Forthcoming Message to Congress Would Be Toned Down a Bit.

Washington, Jan. 4.—While the conference at the White House between President Taft and the heads of six great railway systems was not productive of any change in the president's policy of advocating important amendments to the interstate law, the railway men, while somewhat disappointed otherwise, went away in the satisfactory knowledge that they had persuaded the president to modify some of the views which he was prepared to urge upon congress. Generally speaking, the president indicated that he intended to adhere to the line of legislation he had mapped out. He showed, however, as did Attorney General Wickersham, that he was ready to acknowledge the justice of the contentions made by the railroad men, and agreed to modify some of the most important provisions of the message which has been drawn under his direction. As an example of this judicial spirit on the part of the president, deference was accorded in the matter of objections made by the railroads to the provision in the proposed administration legislation that no railroad company should acquire stock in any competing railroad company or hold stock in a competing road. It was pointed out to the president that this would tend to work great hardship to minority stockholders of railroads whose stock was controlled by competing companies.

It was the president's intention to deal with the subjects of the anti-trust law and interstate commerce amendatory legislation in one message. After his conference with the railroad presidents he found that the revision of the interstate commerce portion of his message, to conform to the modifications promised to the railroads, might require considerable time, and he was anxious not to delay the presentation of the message to the senate and the house. In addition Mr. Taft discovered that with both subjects combined in one message the document would be of such length as practically to prohibit its publication in full in many newspapers. He was influenced also by the consideration that if the message were too long many people would not be able to find time to read it at one sitting. So he determined to make two messages of the single message originally prepared.

The first message will deal with the subject of the anti-trust law and will advocate legislation permitting interstate corporations except railroads to obtain certificates of incorporation from the federal government. The anti-trust and federal incorporation message will go to congress on Thursday according to present prospects, and will contain about 4,000 words.

The message advocating changes in the interstate commerce law, which formed the subject of the conference at the White House, will go to congress on Friday, unless some change in the program occurs. This message will contain about 3,000 words.

HAD TO SERVE THEM

Havana Court Rules Against Hotel Keeper's Color Discrimination.

Havana, Jan. 4.—The manager of the Plaza bar, which Sunday night was the scene of a disturbance because of the fact that two negro congressmen were overcharged for drinks, was fined $70 in the correctional court yesterday. During the hearing a mob of blacks jammed the courtroom and the adjacent streets. Morna Delgado, the negro president of the Cuban senate, attended and strove to induce the presiding judge to make the fine $1,000 with sixty days' imprisonment in addition, but this the court would not do.

Immediately after the trial hundreds of negroes entered the Plaza hotel, where they demanded and got drinks at the ordinary rates. Last night the negroes continued to walk aggressively up to the bar, demanding that they be served. None was refused.

The police are guarding the hotel and its approaches, but it is evident that they are strongly in sympathy with the negroes. Upper-class Cubans profess to condemn the attitude of the blacks.

She Needs a Rest.

London, Jan. 4.—Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia the American suffragette who served a month in Holloway jail for militant methods will sail for Philadelphia tomorrow. Miss Paul is much enfeebled through the forcible feeding she was subjected to by the prison authorities and her doctors have ordered her to take a rest. She will resume her work at the University of Pennsylvania.

ANTY DRUDGE
Fels-Naptha Soap

Anty Drudge's Advice to Mrs. Careworn.

Mrs. Easywork—"Jack and I went to the theatre last night. It was fine."

Mrs. Careworn—"And I suppose your wash got a lick and a promise. Any woman who does her work right is too tired to go out Monday night."

Anty Drudge—"No, she didn't let her work go! I'll tell you what she did. She used Fels-Naptha soap which does the work in half the time and doesn't give you a backache in doing it."

Here are two ways of washing. Choose for yourself:

The Old Way. Get up at 5 o'clock. Make hot fire, fill the washboiler and get it boiling. Wet your white clothes, soap them and put them into the boiler. When they're boiled good and tender, rub them hard on the washboard, meanwhile putting others in to boil. Keep the fire good and hot. It will fill the house with nauseous steam but that's necessary in this kind of washing. When noon comes, if the smell of boiling clothes hasn't taken your appetite, snatch a bite of cold lunch. When you have the clothes boiled and rubbed sufficiently, wring them out, go from the steaming hot room into the cool air outside and hang them on the line. You'll likely catch cold, but it must be done.

The New Way. Get up at 7 o'clock summer and winter. Wet all your clothes, soap well with Fels-Naptha and let them soak in cool or lukewarm water for 30 minutes. Then rub lightly, rinse well and hang out to dry. That's all. And your clothes will be cleaner, whiter and purer than you could get them in any other way. The whole washing takes only a few hours.

Which way sounds best to you?

In using Fels-Naptha, follow simple directions printed on the red and green wrapper.

AT just one-half the regular low price, subscriptions will be accepted for a limited time to the St. Louis Weekly Globe-Democrat, issued twice every week, eight or more large pages each Tuesday and Friday. Send one dollar promptly and you will get this great semi-weekly newspaper two full years. Or send one dollar with another name and the paper will be mailed one year to you and also one year to the other subscriber. All the news of the earth. Correct and complete market reports. Ably edited departments for the home and for the farm. Many features of interest and value to every member of the family. Republican in politics. Conservative, dignified, truthful, reliable, progressive and up-to-date. Don't miss the biggest Newspaper bargain ever offered. Write for free Sample copy. Better still, send your order today. Address

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